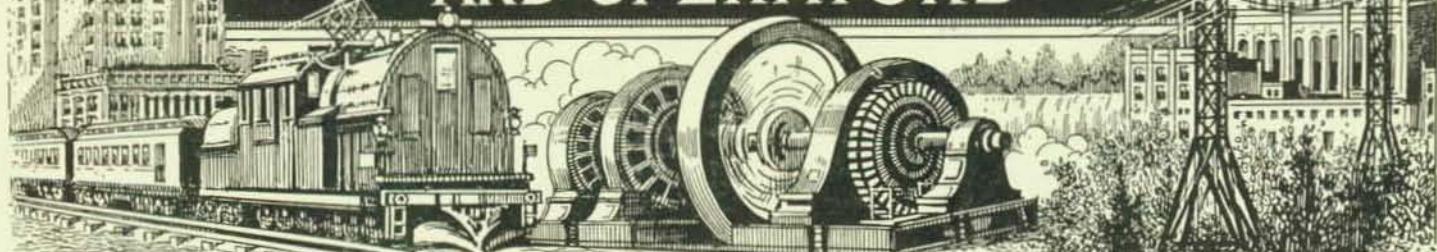


# The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS

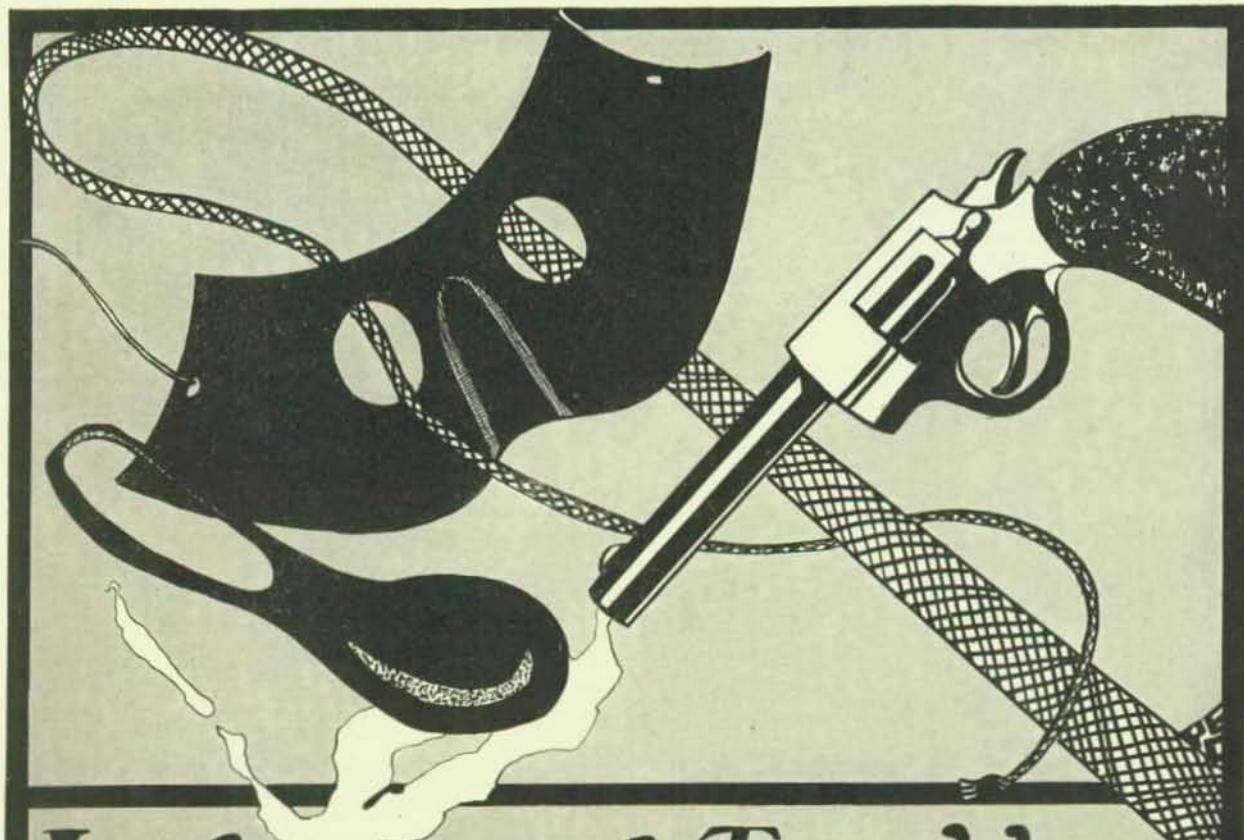


RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

VOL. XXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1930

NO. 5



*Industrial Thuggery*

# Development of Life Insurance and Vigorous Growth of Union Cooperative

\* \* \*

Total life insurance in force (301 companies):

December 31, 1929-----	\$107,589,973,126
December 31, 1928-----	99,165,425,520

Of these 301 companies, **Union Cooperative is listed as number 113**, with insurance in force of \$62,222,316, a gain during 1929 of \$9,942,587.

\* \* \*

Total group insurance in force:

December 31, 1929-----	\$9,662,232,144
December 31, 1928-----	8,034,975,231

Of the United States companies writing group life insurance, **Union Cooperative is listed as tenth.**

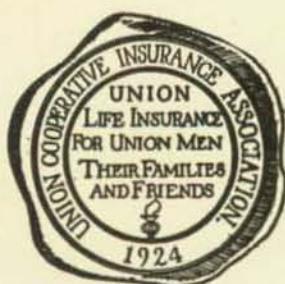
\* \* \*

The above are authoritative figures published in the National Underwriter, a leading insurance publication.

\* \* \*

Union Cooperative is proud of its growth and of its share in the development of life insurance as an economic and humanitarian factor in the lives of so many people, and is glad of its increasing opportunity for service among its friends and policyholders.

## MAY WE SERVE YOU?



This company issues the standard forms of life insurance for men, women and children, home safeguard policies, endowment at age 65, joint life policies for husband and wife, children's educational policies, and also group life insurance for Labor Organizations.

Write us today, and get information and rates.

## Union Cooperative Insurance Association

Home Office: 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
**ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS**  
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**Contents**

	<i>Page</i>
Frontispiece	258
Respectability Screens Anti-Union Assaults	259
There is Something Abhorrent to Americans in a Secret Economic and Political Organization	261
Comment by President Broach	262
Contractors' Leader Boosts Co-operative Relations	264
Few Compose League's Staff of Hate	265
New York Curbs Injunction: Effect on Foes Seen	266
Manufacturers' Group Has Long Anti-Social Record	267
Union Relations Public Ownership in Los Angeles	268
Musicians Sacrifice to Build National Symphony	269
Insurance Opposition and the Hyena in Men	270
Contractor Pens Straight Story of St. Louis Case	271
Robots or Men? A French Worker Views America	272
Labor's Position on Machines Being Accepted	273
Chrysler Tower Shadowy Dream Against the Sky	274
G. R. S. Automatic Train Control	275
Political Kettle Begins to Boil in 37 States	276
Death of Du Bourg, 40 Years a Member, Leaves Gap	278
Merry Adventures of Tom Brown, Lineman	279
Editorial	280
Woman's Work	282
On Every Job	284
Cartoon	285
Radio	286
Constructive Hints	287
Everyday Science	288
Correspondence	289
In Memoriam	313
Local Union Official Receipts	319

**Magazine Chat**

A mad boy from Baltimore took us to task for postponing the publication of his letter. He wouldn't be so hard on us if he knew the problem of getting all the stuff into the Journal's narrow limits each month.

Several months ago we strongly advocated holding letters down to 500 words. No one heeded our advice, and we are weak. We surely love to see Scribe's stuff fill columns. However, this month we are flourishing the blue pencil more. Now listen to squeals.

**The Editor's Song**

If you have a tale to tell,  
 Boil it down!  
 Write it out and write it well,  
 Being careful how you spell;  
 Send the kernel, keep the shell;  
 Boil it down! Boil it down!

Then, when all the job is done,  
 Boil it down!

If you want to share our fun,  
 Know just how a paper's run,  
 Day by day, from sun to sun,  
 Boil it down! Boil it down!

When there's not a word to  
 spare

Boil it down! Boil it down!  
 Heave a sigh and lift a prayer,  
 Stamp your foot and tear your  
 hair,

Then begin again with care—  
 Boil it down! Boil it down!

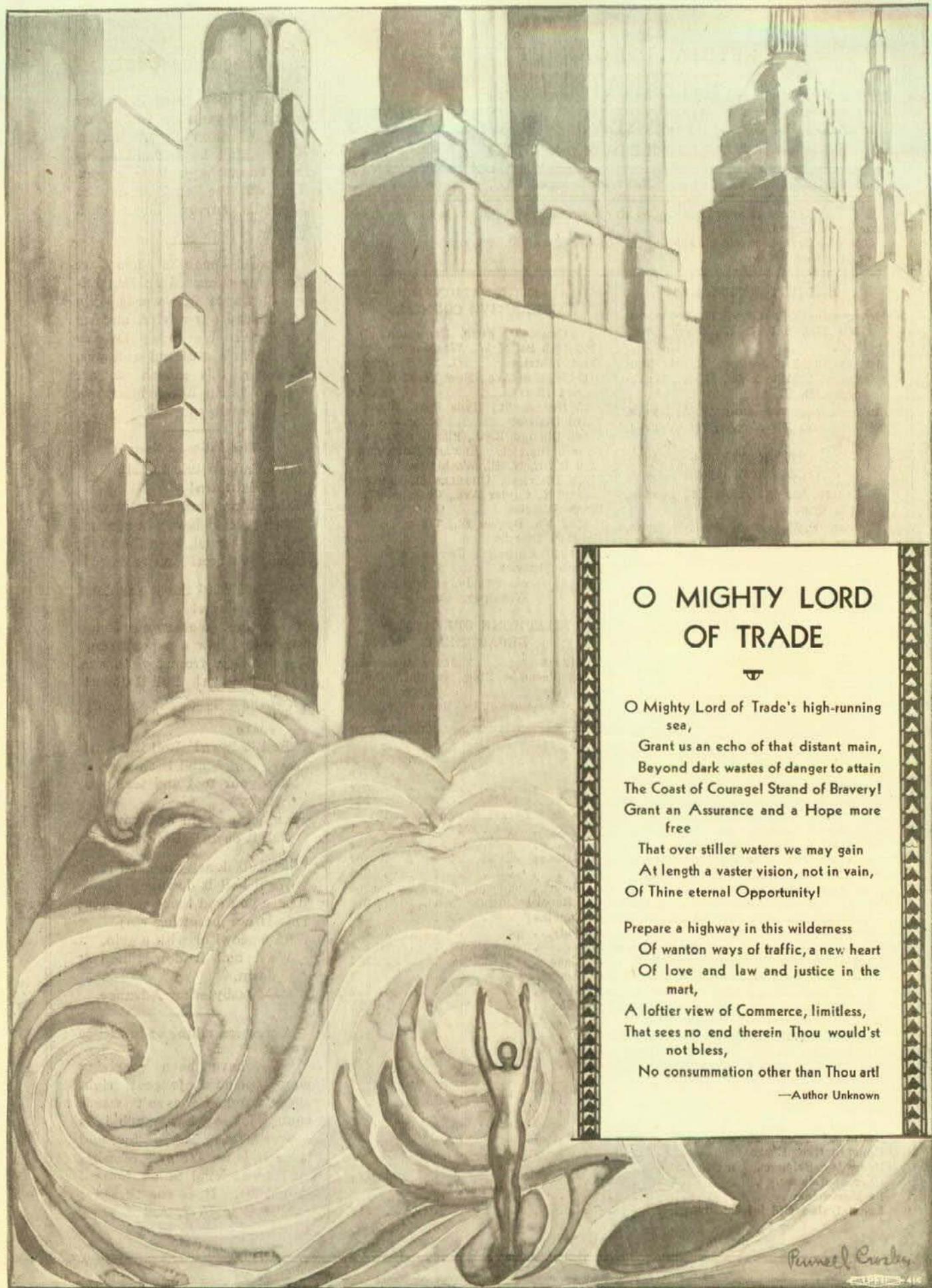
When, all done, you send it in,  
 We'll boil it down.

Where you end there we begin;  
 This is our besetting sin;  
 With a scowl or with a grin,  
 We'll boil it down; boil it  
 down.

—Presbyterian Advance.

A western editor of influence wrote:

"We have been receiving your splendid journal right along, and I haven't words enough to say how much it is appreciated. Taken by and large it is an example of what an international union journal should be. It is far the best published in U. S. A."



## O MIGHTY LORD OF TRADE

O Mighty Lord of Trade's high-running  
sea,

Grant us an echo of that distant main,  
Beyond dark wastes of danger to attain  
The Coast of Courage! Strand of Bravery!  
Grant an Assurance and a Hope more  
free

That over stiller waters we may gain  
At length a vaster vision, not in vain,  
Of Thine eternal Opportunity!

Prepare a highway in this wilderness  
Of wanton ways of traffic, a new heart  
Of love and law and justice in the  
mart,

A loftier view of Commerce, limitless,  
That sees no end therein Thou would'st  
not bless,  
No consummation other than Thou art!

—Author Unknown

Pamela Cawley



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS & OPERATORS

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Vol. XXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY, 1930

No. 5

## Respectability Screens Anti-Union Assaults

THE use of industrial spies, private detectives, the employment of thugs, the spread of the black-list, the utilization of provoked strikes—these vicious devices are no longer countenanced by public opinion. Enlightened employers, statesmen and publicists have condemned these anti-social agencies of class warfare. They are supposed to have disappeared, and they have, in part, yet the employer state of mind, which has incurred their use has not passed away. It still endures. It still has its being in organized power, and in manipulated wealth, and it is still at work in devious ways to hamper, retard and even destroy unionism.

It is our purpose to examine the employer state of mind, which moves to organize in secret to destroy unionism, while it prates in public about industrial liberty; this state of mind—the source and focus of much of industrial trouble—is fully revealed in the 28th annual convention of the League for Industrial Rights held at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, March 13.

Let it be borne in mind that the League for Industrial Rights is a secret organization. No one knows who belongs. No one knows who controls it, no one knows who pays for it. It does its work in the dark, behind the screen of high-sounding phrases, which resemble the sophomoric platitudes of a college undergraduate. Though its associate counsel, Walter Gordon Merritt, wraps himself in the American flag upon every occasion, and chants loud and lustily about "American institutions and American ideals," this organization has at least one thing in common with un-American organizations like the Ku Klux Klan, it does its work in the dark. In this modern age of new industrial relations, based on frankness and co-operation, the League for Industrial Rights prefers to move in the limbo of darkness, shunned by all honorable men, but cherished by the thug, the gangster and hold-up man.

### Secret From Beginning

As early as 1916, this aspect of the league's work was considered noteworthy enough to warrant federal investigation. Frank P. Walsh, acting for the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, categorized its general counsel, Daniel Davenport, thus (at this time the League was the Anti-Boycott Association, but soon after found it convenient to change its name):

Chairman Walsh. When was the American Anti-Boycott Association started, Mr. Davenport?

Mr. Davenport. It was along in July, 1902, that the movement first began. I believe it was organized along in 1903, in May. I think \*\*\* for the purpose of enabling the members to protect themselves from unlawful boycotts.

Chairman Walsh. Did the association have some connection with the Danbury

**Behind-the-scenes story of the annual meeting of the League for Industrial Rights held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York, March 13. New types of spies preying on gullible employers. Anti-Union forces mobilize money and secret opposition against electrical workers. Was there a representative of Fascism present? (See page 265.)**

"As a class (industrial spies) they are overzealous, through their desire to prove to the detective bureaus that they are efficient, and to the railway company that they are indispensable. Little known abroad, they have introduced into American industrial relations the most insidious and powerful forces of ill will."—*Frankfurter and Green, "The Labor Function"*

"All know that the men who accept such employment (i. e., private detectives) curiously lack fine scruples, often wilfully misrepresent innocent conduct and manufacture charges."—*Justice McReynolds, U. S. Supreme Court*.

"These agencies (private detectives) and other interests connected with them, are detrimental to peaceful relationship between employers and employees, setting up a system of espionage in industry, thriving on the unrest and fear they create, and spreading false rumors and scares, often bringing about strikes in order to maintain their alleged services."—*Senator Burton D. Wheeler*.

Hatters' case that we have heard so much about?

Mr. Davenport. Yes, sir. Mr. Walsh. It financed the case. That is to say, it supplied the attorneys who conducted it \*\*\*.

Chairman Walsh \*\*\* What strikes are considered by your association to be unlawful?

Mr. Davenport. I don't know that I can say what the association considers unlawful, but as I am an attorney, consider any strike unlawful which has for its purpose to coerce.

Chairman Walsh. Were you in the organization from its inception, Mr. Davenport?

Mr. Davenport. I might say yes.

Chairman Walsh. Who drew the constitution and by-laws?

Mr. Davenport. Well, I don't know but what I did; I can not say; I helped at any rate.

Chairman Walsh. What is meant in that section by industrial freedom, and for whom?

Mr. Davenport. If you will tell me what that means—I suppose it is industrial freedom for everybody, employer or employee.

Chairman Walsh. In what instance has the organization sought to promote or impede legislation or affect the freedom of employees?

Mr. Davenport. It is in regard to those things I spoke of—injunctions, maintaining the power of the federal court unimpaired—to protect the freedom of employer and employee.

Chairman Walsh. In the article, referring to section 1, article 3, in which it is stated that no membership shall be made public without the consent of the member;

what is the reason for that provision, please?

Mr. Davenport. The reason for that was that members were timid for fear they would incur the hostility of organized labor.

Chairman Walsh. Do you consider it desirable socially that any large organization should keep its membership secret; that is, engage in a business which affects legislation or affects the government so closely?

Mr. Davenport. You will notice this does not say secret, but it shall not be made public without his consent.

Chairman Walsh. Maybe I don't see the distinction.

Mr. Davenport. There is a great distinction.

Chairman Walsh. Just state it in your own way.

Mr. Davenport. The distinction is this, that probably one-half of the membership would state that they were connected with it. But it shall not be published.

Chairman Walsh. It just means that it shall not be published in the newspapers?

Mr. Davenport. Published generally.

Chairman Walsh. I will ask you to submit to Mr. Manly, in charge of our department of research, a list of the membership.

Mr. Davenport. I would have to decline to do that. In the first place I don't know it myself, and in the second place—

Chairman Walsh. That first one is an awful good reason.

Mr. Davenport. A sufficient reason \*\*\*

This association has not changed its tactics to this day. On February 28, this year, preceding the annual meeting in March, the league felt that it was not receiving enough acceptances to its invitations to electrical men to attend, so it sent out a follow-up letter. Among other things, it said:

"The reports of the associate counsel and officers of the League for Industrial Rights will deal, in a confidential way, with these matters at the annual meeting of the League at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, on March 13."

To the outside world, the report of the 28th annual convention of the league was contained in the April number of "Law and Labor," its official organ.

This includes only—

"Organized Labor's Effort to Destroy Twenty-five Years of Progress in Industrial Relations," by Walter Gordon Merritt, associate counsel, and

"Importance of Attention to Political Affairs," by John H. Trumbull, governor of Connecticut.

### Solemn Humbug

Mr. Merritt's address is a masterpiece of solemn humbug. He claims with the ingenious logic of a corporation lawyer, that the league is responsible for modern industrial relations. He claims even that the league is responsible for the B. & O. plan of union co-operative management, a position that not even a child would have the temerity to defend. He makes only two slight references to the real business of the gathering, that is, to oppose, hamper, retard and seek to destroy the Electrical Workers' Union. Mr. Merritt's address is window

dressing. It fixes the goal of the convention as opposition to organized labor's injunction bill. But those who move in darkness do not publish their immediate practical objectives.

The 28th annual convention of the League for Industrial Rights in truth was made an occasion to arouse, mobilize and organize opposition against the Electrical Workers' Union. The letter sent out February 28 said:

"For the past 12 months the League for Industrial Rights has been investigating, in a number of our larger cities, serious labor problems in the various branches of the electrical industry."

Mr. Merritt, as a walking delegate for the anti-union employers, spent the afternoon of March 13 holding forth on the wickedness of various local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. His training as a lawyer did not make him more veracious. He centered his attack upon the insurance plans of the electrical construction industry. He had the temerity to assert that an actual study showed that the premiums charged in New York City (to furnish \$3,000 life insurance policy and a pension of \$40 a month at the age of 65 and \$30 a month disability benefit to each member of Local Union No. 3) were exorbitant. He also attacked increases in wages, and the five-day week, the latter notwithstanding the fact that the National Industrial Conference Board, represented at the meeting, published research information to show that the five-day week has benefited industries adopting it. He threatened and cajoled. He announced that new legal actions were about to be started against the union (accruing large fees, of course, to Mr. Merritt himself). He blustered and stormed. He sought to place a sinister and base interpretation upon every innovation that has taken place in the electrical construction industry during the last three years. He yelled conspiracy, collusion and un-American at every turn of his gross attack. His favorite phrases, "industrial liberty" and "conspiracy in restraint of trade," were worked overtime.

The audience must have been a good deal of a disappointment to Mr. Merritt. He had hoped to draw besides electrical manufacturers electrical contractors into his campaign against the union. Old standbys like Governor Trumbull of Connecticut came. In the main, his audience of about 400 were under executives of manufacturing concerns, sent there to forward the secret program of the open shippers, which has been going on in the United States since 1903.

His principal guests, at the head table, indicated the character of the anti-union group.

Walter Wood, probably Walter Wood, partner of R. D. Wood and Co., 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; treasurer and director, Cumberland County Gas Co.; treasurer and director, Millville Water Co.; treasurer and director, Millville Electric Light Co.; treasurer and director, Oswego Water Works; director, Burlington City

## At the Head Table

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Francis D. Campau.

W. K. Stanley, probably Wells Kirk Stanley, partner, Stanley and Horowitz, 1070 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; counsel and director, Lake Eve Trust Co.; president and director, Stearns Motor Sales Co.; director, North American Manufacturing Co.; district counsel, League for Industrial Rights.

John E. Edgerton, probably John E. Edgerton, president, National Manufacturers' Association, anti-union, pro-child labor, pro-high tariff lobbying group.

James Sherlock Davis.

S. L. Nicholson.

H. H. Rice.

Count Ernesto Russo, probably a representative of Fascism, and an adherent of Mussolini. See page 265. Daniel Davenport, general counsel, League for Industrial Rights.

Henry D. Sharpe, probably Henry D. Sharpe, president and treasurer, Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I.; president, Puritan Life Insurance Co.; vice president, Providence Ins. Co.; director, New England Telephone and Telegraph Co.; director, Providence Institution for Savings; trustee, Brown University.

Governor John A. Trumbull, Connecticut anti-union electrical manufacturer.

Walter Gordon Merritt, associate counsel, League for Industrial Rights.

Francis J. Arend, probably Francis J. Arend, president De Laval Separator Co., New York City; director, Fidelity Trust Co., New York City; director, Allenhurst (N. J.) National Bank; president, American Realty Co.

John A. Coe, probably John A. Coe, president American Brass Co., Waterbury, Conn.; director, Avocada Copper Co.; president, Waterbury Hines Corporation; director, Colonial Trust Co.

Alexander Sellers, probably Alexander Sellers, president, William Sellers and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

James A. Emery, counsel, National Manufacturers' Association, well-known lobbyist.

Magnus W. Alexander, probably Magnus W. Alexander, president, National Industrial Conference Board, supposedly impartial research organization.

T. Yeoman Williams, probably T. Yeoman Williams, 165 Broadway; principal office, League for Industrial Rights.

Loan and Trust Co.; president and director, Florence Pipe, Foundry and Machine Co.

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This looks like a formidable general staff. That they are not wholly public spirited in their anti-union activities is seen by this partial analysis.

Five lawyers who make fat fees out of fighting the union.

One president of an insurance company.

Two presidents of speculative real estate firms.

One anti-union electrical manufacturer.

A paid head and delegate of a manufacturers' association.

A power magnate.

The character of Governor Trumbull's diatribe is instanced by this passage from his speech:

"It certainly is reaching a peculiar state of affairs when the qualifications for a man to go into public office must be that he has not been successful in business or been head of a public utility. Otherwise he is unfit to hold public office from the standpoint of the union. If he has failed in all sorts of business and has never made good, he is usually the type that represents unionized labor. At least that has been my observation, and if we permit those things to go on it is our own fault.

"The insidious propaganda that is today

(Continued on page 320)

# THERE IS SOMETHING ABHORRENT TO AMERICANS IN A SECRET ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

## CHAPTER XII

### THE LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL RIGHTS

(FORMERLY THE AMERICAN ANTI-BOYCOTT ASSOCIATION)

THE League for Industrial Rights, formerly the American Anti-Boycott Association, furnishes a clear case of an employers' organization which is practically open to any and every employer or employer's association, and which limits itself mainly to the special field of law and legislation.<sup>1</sup> It "stands as a national agency and clearing house on all legal and constitutional phases of the labor problem,"<sup>2</sup> and for the open shop as against the closed union shop or the anti-union shop.<sup>3</sup> It is without doubt the most secretive of associations today.<sup>4</sup> So reticent has it been that for a long time no statement was available as to the number of members it had, the total capital represented or the number of employees that were in the shops of its members.<sup>5</sup> In 1915, it was said to have had nearly 1000 members — nearly 600 active members and over 300 contributors — but the capital or the number of employees represented was not given.<sup>6</sup> Since then, it has opened its doors to the various employers' associations and civic bodies, and the number of members has greatly increased. In 1919, alone, the increase in members was 50 per cent and its staff was trebled. In September, 1921, it had approximately 2000 members.<sup>7</sup> Contributors have not the rights of active members in voting nor in securing the financial support of the Association in suits at law on labor matters as have the active members. But contributors may consult the legal staff of the League and receive all the publications, confidential reports, and similar matter issued by the organization.<sup>8</sup>

A page  
from  
**Bonnett's**  
**"Employers'**  
**Ass'n in**  
**the United**  
**States"**

**most /  
secretive!**

## COMMENT

By

PRESIDENT BROACH

**D**EATH has hit us hard lately. The last to go was Vice President Fennell. Jack was indeed a fine, intelligent, able character. "Man is born—he suffers—he dies." That's his history—in seven words—penned by Anatole France.

Charles D. Keaveney, an International Representative—courageous, experienced, active, able—has been appointed to succeed Fennell in the Second District, covering the New England section.

Here's an honest confession, from F. W. Hallin, way down in the Panama Canal Zone:

"In my younger days I did my share of shouting at the hobgoblins of 'too much power'—and hurled my verbal lances at intangible bogey men. But sad to relate I did not know what the hell I was talking about most of the time. Understand me, I was very sincere. I thought I knew what I was talking about."

Believe it or not—I don't care for power. It means too much labor, worry and strain. It's unfortunate that power or force is necessary. But it's just as necessary in unions—if not more so—than anywhere else. Every experienced man knows it. With men as they are—blind, greedy and grasping—you must have the traffic cop at the crowded intersection to prevent jams, wreckage and confusion. The reckless, dangerous driver must be handled to protect others. The fool who wants to drive up the left side of the street must be forced to take the right side. So it is in unions. But power is distasteful to me. Power doesn't please and make every man happy. But it does make fools of many who taste it.

Joseph Toplitzky, student of modern conditions—according to Arthur Brisbane—says:

"If a man is guilty, he should go into court, since he is quite sure to win. But if he is innocent he will make the best settlement he can, he would not have much of a chance."

Much truth in this when it comes to labor officials. They face a big, thick wall of prejudice—and prejudice is an unwieldy force to knock down. Effective labor men who make gains for their members, are in constant danger. Always they must face a lying, hostile press—and many cases today are tried in the newspapers. Press stories and prejudice influence many judges and juries. Sometimes I doubt whether any man can escape prejudice. After all, men in court are only human.

Some local unions complain they have never seen an International Officer. Requests are made for a tour

of all locals. If those locals in each town met on the same night in a combined meeting, and I visited a different meeting every night, including Sundays and holidays, the tour would require over a year and a half, or exactly 541 days. New York state would require 34 days; Pennsylvania, 36; Texas, 30—not forgetting all of Canada and the Panama Canal Zone. Not even a Robot could fill such a schedule. The best of campaign speakers have been able to last only 6 weeks. Anyway, what would become of the other multitude of work during the year and a half? It's steadily increasing—I'm simply overwhelmed as it is.

Dale B. Sigler, Portland, Oreg., wrote thoughtfully for the March Journal when he said:

"Such associations started out with the idea of keeping wages down to increase the employer's profit. The union started out to boost wages up regardless of the employer's profit. Time and experience have proved that both courses were wrong. Our interests are inter-dependent, and neither can long profit at the expense of the other. But there yet remains the necessity of finding the ideal common ground or basis for that co-operation."

Yes, you have cliques and machines in unions, the same as you have misfits and incompetents. You have them in churches, fraternal, business and other organizations. You have had cliques and machines since man began to progress by group action. If you didn't have, you probably would have no unions, no churches or other organizations.

It's the so-called clique or machine that does the work, that usually tries to protect the organization—sometimes crudely so—while George goes to the ball park, to the show, or plays with the radio. But when George is displeased—or when he loses the argument—he shows what a fine sportsman he is by raising a beautiful yell to this office—or to public officers—about the "clique" or "machine."

The machinery of our local unions should be so organized—and our laws should be so arranged—that the officers and agents can act without political sentiment, political enmeshments, red tape, bickerings and quarreling. Nothing is more costly to a union—unless it's an oversupply of gas. Nothing is more disgusting—unless it's a popularity contest for office.

I insist—as I wrote in a small book almost a year ago—that most union officials will keep their word

and do more constructive work—they will be more interested in doing their work than in what people will say about it—they will not consider the gallery and be so foolish—they will act their thoughts and think little of the act—when they are not handicapped or bound by internal politics, red tape and wornout machinery and methods, and are given a chance to be executives instead of cheer leaders or message carriers.

Here's more of what fools call 'democracy.' It's from a thinking member who prefers his name and local be omitted :

"Our last meeting was more of a burlesque show than a union meeting. We have had these for the past two years, and if some action is not taken by the I. O. without delay, our local will be in a more deplorable condition. The meetings consist of gas,

inebriated speeches, challenges, accusations and countercharges. The President's gavel is only a signal for more noise.

"We have borne the strain of these conditions and have now reached the point of breaking. The level-headed members refuse to accept an office and be continually attacked by a group of malcontents.

"If disciplinary action is taken by the executive board, it is nullified by petty politics and orators. They believe in 'free speech and self-determination,' regardless of the effects.

"Our hope is that you can outline some plan to conduct our meetings on a business basis or that you will send someone here to take charge and save the local from the ruin that is surely overtaking it."

How does that sound? Isn't it enough to pain and sicken any intelligent, thinking member? And it's only one of many such cases. Don't you think our laws should be revised to deal sternly and promptly with such disgraceful situations?

## END THE FARCE

MOST trials in local unions are a farce. They tear us apart. Charges are filed. A notice is sent. Names are put in a hat. A committee is selected. The committee holds hearings. While the case is being heard, speeches are often made in the union meetings about it.

After the findings are reached, the committee reports its verdict to the union—then more trouble starts. The trial starts all over again. The accused and his friends are usually lined up. It now becomes a mob trial. Members who know nothing at all about the case enter the discussion. Feeling runs high. The air is filled with charges and countercharges. Facts, evidence and testimony are usually forgotten.

The vote is finally taken. The side with the best speakers—and the most numerous—usually wins. Offenders are often let loose—to go on their merry way. Officers often fear to bring guilty ones up on charges because of the internal situation. Discipline and morale are often destroyed.

Trials are dragged out. I know a case of one man whose trial lasted six months and cost the local almost \$1,000. The organization was kept in turmoil all this time. Minds are taken away from the more important work of building up strong unions. Men are at each other's throats. Politicians and windbags have much fun.

Charges are often filed with no hope of conviction—but to embarrass, to create confusion and to provide an opportunity to show up or show off. It's nonsense. It's harmful. It's all contrary to the way men are tried when they enter a court room. When a man is brought into court he's tried either by a judge or jury. When

the trial is over, sentence is pronounced and that ends it—except the right of appeal. But not so in our unions. Our trials are conducted much like those in the early days of the French Revolution. We must end the farce.

The local executive board now tries cases for alleged violations of working rules. It should be the permanent trial committee and try all cases. The verdict and penalty, if any, should then be reported to the local union—but that's all. That should end it—except for the accused having the right of appeal, the same as in the courts. The local union should not be allowed to discuss the case—no more than the citizens of a town are called together to discuss and act upon the verdict of a jury.

When a local officer, business agent, or board member is charged with an offense, he shouldn't be tried by his own board. This case should go direct to an International Vice President—the same as certain cases go direct to a single judge in a court case—with the local officer having the right of appeal to the International President, then to the International Executive Council, then to a convention—the same as in the courts. No local board member should be allowed to sit in a case in which he is involved, or which affects his own employer, or which involves a member who works for the same employer. When a majority of the board members are disqualified in a case, the president should appoint substitutes.

Our laws should be revised to this effect. It would be a big step toward placing our local unions on a more sound, orderly and businesslike basis.

*H. H. Rosack*

# Contractors' Leader Boosts Co-operative Relations

By JOHN HOOLEY, President, Electrical Contractors Association of New York

**T**WENTY-FIVE years ago the electrical industry was young and the building business was old. The building business at that time was dominated by the general contractor who in most cases had received his training as a bricklayer or carpenter. The building business is the oldest business in the world because, after all, man had to seek shelter and it found its beginning in the primitive abode of man, which probably was a cave or an improvised shelter from the elements.

The building business today is the largest business in the world. The total volume in the United States according to recorded permits is about \$8,000,000,000, and the alteration work, changes and work for which no permits are issued or recorded being another \$8,000,000,000, make a total of \$16,000,000,000 per annum.

Twenty-five years ago there were very few central stations in the United States. Today there are more than 4,000 with more than \$10,000,000,000 invested and billions of horsepower literally under the control of a finger's end by a switch, and this progress in the electrical development has done more than any single agency in the world to promote health, happiness and the general prosperity of the entire world.

The development of this business would have been impossible, except for the huge system of network and transmission, and the electrical contractors composed of trained engineers and technicians are the men who are largely responsible for the installation of these transmission systems. Consequently the electrical contractor's development and viewpoint have grown and kept pace with the development of the electrical business, and, after all, this development would not have been possible, except for the actual work of installation performed by the men who work for us and who are known as electricians. As the electrical contractor has developed, so has the electrician, and as the electrical contractor ranks highest in the building group in education and training, so also does the electrician rank above his fellow workers in the building trades, for while many of the trades in the building business have steadily declined for years, the electrical trade has continued to develop with increased magnitude and success.

With this viewpoint in mind it is not difficult to visualize why there should be a division of thought between the electrical group in the building trades and the other groups, particularly the general contractors, because of the respective growth and decline of their industries.

The first serious breach occurred in 1920 when the Building Trades Employers' Association in New York, an organization which operates for the enslavement of all groups in the building business, and which organization has not on occasions hesitated to employ gangsters and thugs to preserve its domination of the building industry of New York, against the protests of the Electrical Contractors' Association sold out the entire building industry to Brindell, with the result that the Electrical Contractors' Association withdrew as a body from the affiliation with this association.

## Stinging rebuke to anti-union bosses contained in notable address before American Association for Old Age Security. Corruption led electrical contractors to secede in 1920. Backs five-day week, and insurance plan.

tors' Association withdrew as a body from the affiliation with this association. The electrical contractors reaffiliated with this organization again in 1922 on the strict understanding reduced to writing that they, the Electrical Contractors Association, could negotiate their own agreements, they having perfected a plan whereby the industrial council of relations had been set up in order to create a strikeless industry.

In 1928 the Electrical Contractors Association, having been denied the right by the Building Trades Employers Association to make their own agreements, again withdrew from the Building Trades Employers Association and set up their own organization in independent headquarters in the Graybar Building, pledged to the development of the electrical business along economic and scientific lines for the rendering of better service to the public and to the future development of this rapidly growing business.

There were two programs the electrical contractors of New York were vitally interested in in 1929. One was the adoption of the five-day week in the electrical industry in New York, and the other was the insurance plan for the electrical workers. Both are progressive and humane plans, and the

five-day week has already been adopted by all the trades in the building industry of New York and vicinity and in many other industries, and yet in spite of the righteousness, decency and fairness of these two plans, the electrical contractors of New York have been the victims of the most diabolical and insidious form of propaganda and mud slinging that the building industry has ever known.

The Building Trades Employers Association has resorted to anonymous letter writing, anonymous publications, whispering campaign and innuendo, and have not stopped with their own efforts, but have further called in the efforts of lawyers and secret organizations and vultures who feed on the carrion of non-unionism in their attempt to confuse the issue and to defeat the efforts of the Electrical Contractors Association of New York in adopting a just and humane set of principles.

The Electrical Contractors Association have not been at all alarmed at these attacks, nor have the men behind the attacks disappointed anyone who knows them, because they have always been wrong. We decided to put the five-day week into actual working plan in 1929, and did so within a short period of time in spite of the efforts of the Building Trades Employers Association, court injunctions and propaganda, and to the credit of the other mechanics in the building trades joined under the Building Trades Council, they refuse to be bribed or brow-beaten, or to enter into any deal with the Building Trades Employers Association to betray the electrical workers.

Making a study along the lines of the stabilization of the electrical industry, we came to the conclusion in the fall of 1929 that the five-day week, being already secure and operating, that all industry and our own should take care of the wreckage and waste in their own industry, and in studying the subject we became appalled at the conditions of the older men in the industry. These men who have given their best to the industry were on the threshold of old age without any security whatsoever, or any guarantee that these men and their dependents would be in any position to maintain life in the unequalled struggle of competition with the younger and more virile elements in the business.

Our study showed that in the mortality statistics of insurance companies where inaccuracy is always more expensive than in philosophy that the span of life had increased over a period of years, and with the development of the machine age in which we live production had also increased at a tremendous factor, and there was continuously less opportunity for those older men to secure employment, and earn a living in the later years of their life.

In Geneva they show an average length of life of 20 years in 1600, and 40 years in 1900.

In the United States in 1920 the average length of life was 53 years, and in 1926 it had increased to 56 years. Those figures are among white people.

(Continued on page 318)

## Highlights in Mr. Hooley's Address

"The first serious breach occurred in 1920 when the Building Trades Employers' Association in New York, an organization which operates for the enslavement of all groups in the building business, and which organization has not on occasions hesitated to employ gangsters and thugs to preserve its domination of the building industry of New York, against the protests of the Electrical Contractors' Association sold out the entire building industry to Brindell, with the result that the Electrical Contractors' Association withdrew as a body from the affiliation with this association."

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"By this insurance plan approximately 8,000 members of Local Union No. 3, and their families, totalling approximately 24,000 people, were relieved of grief and trouble, and life made easier and better for them."

# Few Compose League's Staff of Hate

**V**ISIBLY and outwardly the general staff of the League for Industrial Rights is composed of three or four men—lawyers. Daniel Davenport is the general counsel and one of its founders. Walter Gordon Merritt is associate counsel. Jas. A. Emery, general counsel, National Manufacturers' Association, is often closely associated with Mr. Merritt in lobbying ventures. These three make the triumvirate. It must be said that Mr. Merritt is the moving spirit. Mr. Merritt is fond of telling the story of his attachment to the anti-union cause. He was only a kid. He tells how his father, an ardent opponent of unionism, and Dietrich E. Loewe, the Danbury Hatter, who was seeking to destroy the union in Danbury, took him for a walk over the Connecticut hills. He does not report all that was said, but one can easily understand the impression made on the sensitive boy by the fanatical parent,

The importance of this body of jurisprudence protecting industrial liberty, to which the league has made such a contribution, is quite apparent. If the principles of self-determination and home rule are to be applied in industry, if employers and employees are to be encouraged to work out relations of mutual satisfaction without coercive interference on the part of strangers, it is essential that combinations which obstruct liberty and often disrupt industrial relations should not be allowed to interfere. It is only because of the decisions secured from the courts that some of the most progressive and promising plans for industrial relations have been established and are being tried in the hope that, in some cases at least, they are better adapted to the public interests than the class-conscious organization of all workers into one group and all employers in another group. The liberty of the employer

City, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Seattle, San Francisco, Syracuse, Rochester, Elmira, Washington, New Haven, Hartford, Newark, Portland (Oreg.), Dayton, Auburn, Detroit, Athol, Albany, Lockport, Cleveland, Schenectady, New Britain, Grand Rapids, Pittsburgh and Wilkes-Barre. In a number of these cities advice was given to more than one manufacturer affecting more than one problem, and in others the questions involved the entire community. In some instances negotiations have been conducted with the union resulting in open shop agreements. I think it is fair to say that this four months of the work is indicative of the demands made upon the legal department for the other eight months. Some of the difficulties will probably develop into interesting suits, but probably not over one out of 30 of the difficulties presented to us normally develop into litigation. At this writing there is an im-

## WHO IS COUNT ERNESTO RUSSO?

Count Ernesto Russo was listed as an honored guest at the annual dinner of the League for Industrial Rights, held at the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City, March 13. Who is Count Ernesto Russo? What is his relationship to this American anti-union organization? Count Ernesto Russo is not an American employer. Secrecy shrouds his movements. No American newspaper has reported his presence in this country. The State Department pleads ignorance of his identity. The Bureau of Immigration has no information which it is willing to make public. He is recognized as an Italian—probably an Italian industrialist interested in hydro-electric power. Italians in America regard him as very close to Mussolini and the Italian Fascist government. In 1921, a Baron Russo was called by the Associated Press Mus-

solini's "ever-present companion, who is generally suspected of being the chief promoter of Italy's new deliverer."

It is also known that Walter Gordon Merritt, associate counsel of the League, and its dominant spirit, has recently returned from Europe.

In November, 1929, Harper's Magazine exposed Mussolini's American Empire. So sensational were the facts arrayed in this article that for a time it appeared likely that Congress would institute an investigation of Mussolini's effort "to colonize" the United States. "Fascism, which has seemed remote to the New World," Harper's said, "has reached across the seas to fasten its grip upon 4,000,000 Americans of Italian extraction. Although many of them are naturalized American citizens, Mussolini considers them as his subjects and is

attempting to rule what he regards as his outlying colony in this country. The Duce has set up a political organization in the United States which resembles an unofficial government of his own to claim the allegiance of Italo-Americans to enforce their obedience. He provides Fascist schools and courts and even imposes taxes."

Policies of the League for Industrial Rights are policies of Fascism. Secrecy, "yellow dog" contracts, outlawing of strikes, the exaltation of employers, and employer institutions are foundations of both systems. It is not unlikely that the presence of Count Ernesto Russo at the League's anti-labor dinner was the sealing of a compact between the industrialists of Fascist Italy and the anti-union industrialists of the United States.

and the embittered employer. This was in 1902, and soon after the Anti-Boycott Association was founded in New York City. This association persisted till the Danbury foreclosures, when the sponsors found it convenient to change its name, probably due to the odium attached to the old group.

Mr. Merritt is an emotional type. Though he prides himself on his ability to build up legalistic arguments, he remains to the last the impressionable boy inspired by a fanatical father to a long career of union hatred. Young Merritt is not without his peculiarities. He declines to have his photograph taken and he loves flowery, idealistic phrases. He calls the anti-trust laws "liberty laws," and he loves to wax oratorical. One does not have to listen to him very long before a senatorial committee to see that he has the same fanatical bitterness against labor organizations as his father had before him. Young Merritt is the author of a little book called "History of the League for Industrial Rights." It is no history. Save for a few meager facts, and a date or two, the book is shrouded as much in mystery as the rest of the league's activities. The book is a record of legal cases against unions, and a glorification of injunction rule. Here is a sample:

and the liberty of independent groups of workers to work out their own industrial experiments in these years of flux and transition is a priceless heritage which has justified itself in many promising ways."

The extent of the conspiracy against labor by the league is indicated by the following declaration of its methods. Here again we catch the note of self-righteous virtue so characteristic of Mr. Merritt.

"The usefulness and activities of the association in advising the members concerning industrial rights and labor difficulties in all parts of the country have never been so great as in the past year. Requests are repeatedly received from associations for information and addresses. Forms of protective contracts to be entered into between manufacturers in support of the open shop, and individual and collective agreements between employers and employees have been prepared, and the demands for these forms have been considerable. A brief examination of our records of the past four months relative to legal advice shows that it has involved the following cities: Worcester, Bridgeport, Boston, Indianapolis, Chicago, Hamilton (Ohio), Cincinnati, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Fort Smith (Ark.), Kansas

and the immediate prospect of litigation in Minneapolis, St. Louis and Newark, N. J."

Their method is further described:

"Contracts may yet prove the most effective defense against the dangers of the closed shop propaganda and sudden disruption of the working force, for they create new property rights entitled to legal protection against the interference of outsiders. Such contracts may be of two classes:

"(1) Contracts with employees to maintain the open shop and avoid sudden strikes; and

"(2) Contracts with competing employers to maintain the open shop.

"In either case, any attempt by the union to order a strike in violation of such a contract, or any attempt by persuasion or threat to compel any employer or employees to violate such a contract, constitutes an unlawful act which may be enjoined in appropriate cases. This is the law of our federal courts and of most of our states."

In short the league is the father and the cherisher of the yellow dog contract.

In all that the league does, one sees the proud, solemn, hypocritical style of the lawyers, who profit by its activities.

# New York Curbs Injunction: Effect on Foes Seen

THE fact that the New York legislature has seen fit to abolish ex parte injunctions probably means a change in strategy in that state of the League for Industrial Rights. The spokesmen for the League have declared in public that they considered the injunction the present principal curb on labor unions, and assume responsibility for injunction cases running back for 28 years. It is believed that the League means to seek to prosecute unions, and thus force unions to utilize precious funds in defending themselves, through the offices of attorneys general or district attorneys if it can.

The bulletin of the New York State Federation of Labor says this about the recent victory against the injunction:

No injunction can hereafter be issued in the State of New York by a judge of any of its courts except after notice to the parties against whom the injunction is sought and a hearing in court. This is the beneficial result of a campaign instituted by the New York State Federation of Labor 10 years ago and conducted vigorously ever since to end the ex parte injunction.

The Senate and Assembly this week enacted by unanimous vote in both houses the Hofstadter-Lefkowitz injunction relief bill prepared by the majority leaders and accepted by the New York State Federation of Labor because it provides that no injunction may be issued except upon notice and after a hearing in court, the main principle of the Byrne-Lefkowitz bill introduced at the opening of the session on behalf of this Federation.

The bill passed the Senate Monday night following a discussion explanatory of its purpose by Senator John Knight, majority leader; Senator Bernard Downing, minority leader; Senator S. H. Hofstadter of New York, Senator William T. Byrne of Albany, and Senator Thomas I. Sheridan of New York. The minority senators congratulated the majority members for adopting and supporting a legal principle that has been advocated by the minority for many years, and expressed the hope that eventually the majority senators would accept and aid in enacting the other principle of the original Byrne-Lefkowitz bill requiring that persons accused of violating injunctions in industrial disputes shall be entitled to trial by jury.

The final vote in the Assembly occurred Wednesday afternoon, when the bill was discussed and described in debate in the same spirit that it was in the Senate by the following speakers: Majority Leader R. G. Dunmore, Minority Leader Irwin Steingut, Assemblymen Louis J. Lefkowitz of New York, Frank A. Carlin of New York, Louis A. Cuviller of New York, and Michael F. Breen of Troy, an officer of the Troy Federation of Labor, who opened the debate in favor of the bill.

The bill was delivered to Governor Roosevelt yesterday for final approval. In his message to the legislature on January 1, the governor recommended legislation providing for "prohibition against the granting of temporary injunctions without notice of hearing, in industrial disputes with provision for trial before a jury of any violation of injunction when granted."

In addition, New York labor succeeded in passing other measures.

Eight of the major proposals on the legislative program of the New York State Federation of Labor were enacted by the 1930 session of the New York State Legislature, which adjourned April 12 at 1:30 a. m. In

**Wave of public sentiment against use of injunction, in labor disputes worries League for Industrial Rights, which owes its excuse for existence to injunction use. New York State has just passed limitation on injunction practice.**

addition to these major legislative proposals, about two score amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law, the State Labor Law and other general laws proposed and endorsed by the New York State Federation of Labor were also enacted and more than a dozen bills which sought to weaken the existing labor laws were defeated. The details of the enacted eight major labor proposals have already been given in full in previous issues of this bulletin.

The major legislative proposals enacted into law include abolition of ex parte injunctions in this state, so that no injunction can hereafter be issued in an industrial dispute except after notice to both parties and a hearing in court; declaring the elimination of highway-railroad grade crossings to be public work and applying the eight-hour workday and prevailing rate of wages sections of the labor law to such work, which is being done under a \$300,000,000 fund voted by the people, and which will mean that the workers employed will receive from \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000 more in wages than would be paid by railroad contractors under the old law, and that New York state workers will do the work instead of imported groups from other states and foreign countries; amending public work article of labor law so as to provide that citizens and voters of New York state shall be given preference in employment on all state and local public work; prohibiting the importation into this state of prison made articles and goods of any kind from any other state under the grant of power given by the Hawes-Cooper Federal Act; providing state administered regular money relief for aged needy of both sexes who are

70 years of age and have been residents of this state 10 years, the first big forward step in the program for a general old age pension law; securing to the employed women and minors of this state in factories and stores a guaranteed five and one-half day week under the compromise 48 hour week law of 1928, with a weekly half-holiday commencing at noon despite the permissible overtime of 78 hours a year, thus overcoming an adverse court decision; the creation of a commission to carry out Governor Roosevelt's proposal for state owned and state administered development of electricity from the St. Lawrence River water power site, with provision that such hydro-electrical energy shall be provided for the home, farm and workshop at the least possible cost to the consumers; and providing state and local public funds for immediate undertaking of a program of public works and construction to relieve unemployment that will aggregate a half billion dollars.

## Defects Which No Motorist Should Have

That thousands of individuals now allowed to drive automobiles have one or more of four eye defects which make such persons public menaces and any one of which should be held to bar the victim permanently from receiving any kind of driver's license was maintained in a speech in the English Parliament by Dr. Alfred Salter, a medical member of that body. What is still worse, Dr. Salter asserted, many of these individuals do not know of their eye defects and make in perfect good faith the required declaration that they are normal and competent. Two of the four types of eye defect already are well known. One is extreme shortsightedness, so that the driver cannot see dangerous objects far enough ahead to be able to stop. The second is a degree of color-blindness sufficient to make difficult or impossible the recognition of colored traffic signals. The other two defects Dr. Salter believes to be even more serious because they are less well known and are so often unsuspected. One is night-blindness, an eye condition in which it is difficult to see clearly after dark. A night-blind person may be a good driver in daylight but should never be allowed to drive after dusk. The fourth defect of Dr. Salter's list is the kind of progressive deterioration of the eye not uncommon in older people in which the field of vision grows narrower so that nothing is seen clearly unless the eyes look straight at it. To such persons objects on one side, like cars approaching from side streets, may be totally invisible until an accident is inevitable.

Health is, indeed, so necessary to all the duties as well as the pleasures of life, that the crime of squandering it is equal to the folly; and he that for a short gratification brings weakness and diseases upon himself, and for the pleasure of a few years passed in the tumults of diversion and clamors of merriment, condemns the maturer and more experienced part of his life to the chamber and the couch, may be justly reproached, not only as a spendthrift of his happiness, but as a robber of the public; as a wretch that has voluntarily disqualified himself for the business of his station, and refused that part which Providence assigns him in the general task of human nature.—Samuel Johnson.

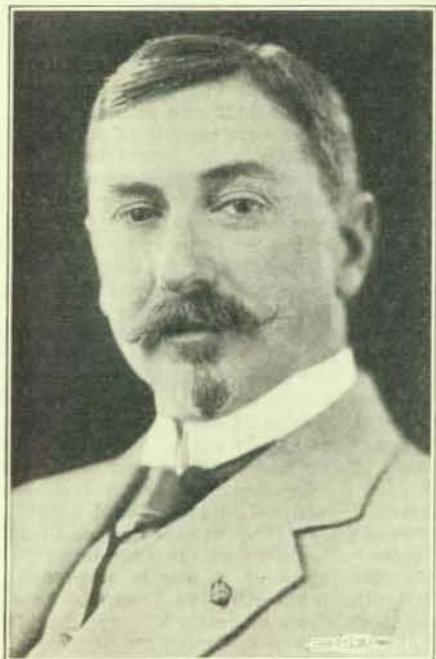


FARFLUNG LINES

# Manufacturers Group Has Long Anti-Social Record

ATTACKS on democratic institutions and fundamental American rights is no new thing for the National Manufacturers' Association. This has been a part of its public and private record for many years. It has done more to fasten the incubus of child labor upon America than any other American group by opposing all legislation abolishing it. Behind this record stands darker pages. Curiously the record stands within the continued presence of general counsel and chief lobbyist, James A. Emery.

In 1913 Martin M. Mulhall, self-styled field agent of the National Manufacturers' Association, gave a series of written confessions to the New York World. He turned over to the New York World about that time about 20,000 letters and documents showing the widespread activities of the National



JAMES A. EMERY

Counsel for National Manufacturers' Association, forceful and ubiquitous foe of unionism.

Manufacturers' Association in corrupting members of the U. S. Congress and even men higher up.

This series of articles began in the World, Sunday, June 29, 1913. Thereupon a selected committee from the House of Representatives made an investigation of the charges, in accord with a resolution introduced in the House expressing the aim of the investigation thus: "To determine whether lobbyists of the said National Manufacturers' Association or of the said association, or any officer, agent or member thereof, did in fact reach in influence either for business, political, or sympathetic reasons, or otherwise, the said representatives or any one of them." The proceedings of this select committee filled four large volumes.

At that time James A. Emery, present counsel of the National Manufacturers' Association, was called by Mulhall "chief of the lobby."

Here is a summary of the charges brought by Mulhall, which never were substantially refuted:

1. The National Manufacturers' Association posed as a non-political organization.

**Presence of the general counsel for and the president of the National Manufacturers' Association at the dinner of the League for Industrial Rights is in keeping with the association's long record of shady practices.**

"2. It was in fact a political organization purely and simply, and for 10 years secretly played an important role in promoting tariff, anti-labor and general business legislation.

"3. The creature and instrument of the National Manufacturers' Association was the National Council of Industrial Defense.

"4. So powerful was the lobby headed by Emery that the association often managed to secure control of important committees in the House, including those on labor and judiciary legislation.

"5. For its aggrandizement the association caused to be created the tariff commission in the Taft administration.

"6. That financial reward for services performed for the association was actually paid to James Watson of Indiana, James T. McDermott of Illinois, John J. Jenkins of Wisconsin, Kittridge Huskins of Vermont, Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, Henry M. Bunn of Ohio, J. J. Gardner of New Jersey, Ralph B. Cole of Ohio."

Senator Nelson of Minnesota, J. Adam Bede and men even higher up were tarred in Mulhall's charges of undue influence. About 50 other public officials were involved. Mulhall stated that among his activities he was to plant spies in labor unions, to seek to discredit labor officials, that he was supplied with \$40,000 with which to bribe Samuel Gompers and failing in this sought to secure a secret meeting between Gompers and the president of the National Manufacturers' Association, at which time Gompers was to be surprised by witnesses and stamped as a traitor to labor. He disbursed all in all about \$200,000 in this purpose of corrupting labor unions.

## Like Series of Electric Reservoirs

New evidence that the electric action of a human nerve resembles that of a series of condensers not unlike the condensers used in radio receivers, has been submitted to the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, by M. Philippe Fabre. Although the impulses that pass over nerves carrying messages of pain or sensation or taking orders to different organs of the body have long been known to be electrical it has been apparent also that these signals cannot be simple electric currents like those used over telegraph wires. For one thing, the nerve signals move too slowly; only some hundreds of feet a second instead of the thousands of miles a second which measure the speeds of ordinary wire-born currents. Electricians know, however, that if a series of electric condensers are connected one to the other, like a long series of reservoirs along an irrigation ditch, electricity supplied to the first condenser will fill up or "charge" it before any electricity passes on to the other condensers, just as each reservoir along the ditch will fill up in turn and overflow into the next one. By studies of the actions of different amounts and kinds of electricity

on nerves conducted in Paris under the direction of the distinguished French physiologist, Dr. J. A. d'Arsonval, M. Fabre finds that actual animal nerves pass electric pulses along their length in very much the same way as would happen in such a series of condensers linked together as electric "reservoirs."

## Telephone Girls As Guardians of English

The telephone girl may turn out to be a purifying and refining goddess of American speech. People listen to telephone girls, it is probable, more than to individuals of any other single class. Each telephone girl is especially trained by the telephone companies in the proper handling of her voice and the correct pronunciation of ordinary English words. Thus it easily may happen,



JOHN E. EDGERTON

President National Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. W. P. Banning, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company suggests in an article on "better speech" in a recent issue of the Bell Telephone Quarterly, that the leaven of good speech spread by America's thousands of telephone girls will correct speech errors which otherwise might debase the purity of English as many dialects have been debased in the past. About 80,000,000 times a day, Mr. Banning states, someone in the United States talks to a telephone girl; at least once for each daily telephone conversation except where dial telephones are in use. About 700 English words, tests have shown, account for about 95 per cent of all the words used in American conversation. If every American knew how to pronounce correctly and clearly each of these 700 words, that alone would improve ordinary English greatly and probably would keep the language reasonably pure in the future. Every telephone girl must know how to pronounce correctly all of the commonest 700 words so that it is probable that every American telephone user cannot help but learn how each of these should be pronounced.

# Union Relations, Public Ownership, in Los Angeles

## Success Achieved

By RAY A. MANGAN,  
L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles, Calif.

THE March JOURNAL carried an item of importance to all members of the electrical industry and can not be passed by too lightly by us here on the Pacific coast, especially those whose direct connections warrant reliable answers to those questions and facts related in the article entitled "Municipal Power Ownership Viewed as a Business."

The questions asked can be best answered by the facts set to record both in the locality served by the largest public-owned power and light system in the country, and in the rank and file of members of the Brotherhood whose connections with this department are the envy of the entire Pacific Coast.

As a member of Local No. 18, I. B. of E. W., of which practically 90 per cent of the membership of some 800 members are employed by the Bureau of Power and Light of the city of Los Angeles, I am in a position to set down the facts in answer to the question: "What are its labor policies?" Co-operation is the watchword of both the department and Local No. 18, as is evident when the stress of hard times in the present business depression, the department found it necessary to cut down its operation force.

The heads of labor were counseled and the five-day week installed as a temporary alternative, whereby some 40 men were saved from indefinite unemployment.

In all matters pertaining to the welfare of the working masses, the department has been more than fair with the heads of labor.

That labor is only too ready and willing to assist the department is in a measure responsible for conditions that resound throughout the entire Pacific coast, and even into the homes of the power barons.

A comparison of wages only is possible. Conditions with the department are of the type that no comparison can be made at this time in this vicinity or in places afar.

At the present time there is a private utility operating in the confines of the city of Los Angeles dealing in power distribution. Wages for journeymen linemen employed by the bureau are \$8.50 per day for eight hours, five-day week of 40 hours, approximately \$195 per month. For the private utility, journeymen of which there are but a few, compared to the number of apprentices, draw \$175 dollars per month for a 43½-hour week. Lack of organization is in a measure responsible for the non-regulation of apprentices employed, as compared to the number of journeymen, allowing the utility to inject many more apprentices at lower wages than conditions warrant.

Due to charter provisions there has never been or perhaps never will be a signed agreement between the department and any group whose commodity is purchasable by a city department.

Notwithstanding this fact the department of water and power has never taken advantage of labor by injecting an over issue of apprentices into the electrical field to forestall a higher wage to a larger body of journeymen. That in itself is significant compared to the tactics now being employed by utilities throughout the country in many and varied industries. Not altogether are these facts significant but despite the higher standard of wages paid by the bureau it has

continued to prosper, as is evident by a report issued by Price-Waterhouse Company, internationally known auditors, showing a net profit of over \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year of July, 1928, to July, 1929, and that after assisting to finance other non-revenue producing departments, to operate at a lower cost to the taxpayer.

Organized labor is duly proud of this achievement as it feels its co-operation was in a measure responsible for this business operation to be the successful accomplishment that it is and is reciprocating in every manner possible, as the advantages of friendly relations and reciprocity between employer and employee has been fully demonstrated by the tremendous gain to both.

As I have in a measure dealt entirely upon the question of "What are the labor policies?" I believe the average fair-thinking man can see the answer to the other questions outlined at the offset of the March issue. To wit: How does municipal ownership actually work? Is there technical achievement behind political propaganda? To deny the absence of politics within and without a municipal department whose total assets are in the vicinity of \$200,000,000 dollars, is in itself folly, but to accuse either this department or labor of "dirty or crooked politics" is a wanton sin committed only by those whose direct motives are entirely against those of organized labor and the department whose officials have never had the finger of accusation pointed at them.

In E. F. Scattergood, chief engineer in charge of the Bureau of Power and Light, and H. A. Van Norman, chief engineer in charge of the Department of Water Works and Supply, the people of Los Angeles have two of the outstanding men in their respective lines, internationally known.

In the labor movement in Los Angeles, of which Local No. 18, I. B. E. W., is considered an acclaimed leader, we have an outstanding figure, Charles Feider, an ardent supporter of labor for some 30 years, who after the aforesaid number, is still carrying on that policy so justly described by our International President, H. H. Broach, in Local No. 9, of his outline of what we should all strive to attain—better managed, more efficient unions.

## How Union Does It

By N. CORDY,  
L. U. No. 18, Los Angeles, Calif.

AN item appearing in your review of the survey of the municipal power enterprises of California, by F. L. Bird and F. M. Ryan, in the March issue of the JOURNAL, has served to arouse the ire of several of our members. Specifically the item states: "One plant reports that \* \* \* there has been a little union interference." The general inference is that this refers to the Los Angeles Bureau of Power and Light. If this inference be correct, then the statement attributed to the above authors is very misleading, to say the least. It happens that the local municipal project is the only big worth while outside job in the southwest, and this condition has been brought about not by a "little union interference" but by a tremendous amount of co-operation, in which L. U. No. 18 was the leading factor.

A year and a half ago it was probably true that all we were capable of causing was perhaps a "little union interference." In fact our local union was "persona non grata" on the grounds of the municipal project. We were in the same class as many other local unions today; a heterogeneous, squabbling, undecided, dissatisfied group, forever traveling in circles. Organization was at a standstill, the floor of the local was a stage for acrimonious debates which decided nothing and got the local nowhere.

But 18 months ago all this was changed. We were fortunate in securing as business manager Charles M. Feider, a man widely known, both in and out of the labor movement. Before accepting the post offered him Brother Feider demanded that certain conditions be adhered to and offered a definite plan of action. This was acceded to. Brother Feider took charge of the situation and in the short space of 18 months proceeded to build the membership up from 250 to 750 members, a gain of nearly 200 per cent. Our business agent modestly declined to take credit for this tremendous gain, preferring to say that the members are responsible for this remarkable growth. The fact of the matter is that in all organizations the members are potential organizers, but there must be a driving force, a leader who commands confidence, a man who holds to a set purpose, in order to supply the enthusiasm necessary to carry on the work. That force, that confidence has been supplied by Charlie Feider. It has not been easy, not milk and honey by any means, but hard, nerve-straining, driving work, long hours, delicate situations and an infinite mass of wearying detail. But despite all this Brother Feider has led the local union to the high position it now occupies.

Today, thanks to our business manager, we are enjoying a truly remarkable gain in membership; we have eliminated all squabbles and factional disputes on the floor of the local, all matters of import being taken care of by the executive board which presents its recommendations to the membership for action. We own our own paper, "The Transformer," which has been of inestimable value in carrying on our work and securing important contracts. We have succeeded in negotiating a wage agreement with the municipal department of water and power. We have obtained the

(Continued on page 318)



CHARLES M. FEIDER  
Business Manager, L. U. No. 18

# Musicians Sacrifice to Build National Symphony

THE star of a new civic symphony orchestra has risen in the east, as union musicians of Washington, D. C., determine, through co-operative effort, to give their city the musical advantages they have long envied Minneapolis, Philadelphia, New York, Detroit and other centers. Nearly every city of comparable size in the United States is maintaining its own symphony orchestra, except Washington, where former attempts to establish one have failed through lack of financial support. Now 80 musicians, members of Local No. 161 of the American Federation of Musicians, have petitioned their local, and been granted permission to engage in a co-operative effort, to organize a symphony unit for the nation's capital.

The first concert was given January 31, at Constitution Hall, at 4:45 p. m., the men

**Union musicians have carried on a national campaign against canned music. One indication of their sincere regard for creative music is their establishment of a symphony orchestra at Washington, D. C., on a co-operative basis.**

ger a genuine music lover as well as a practical business man, Frank B. Frost, formerly treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New York. It may seem odd to some that Mr. Frost, wealthy, successful engineer and lawyer, should be carrying a card in the musicians' union, but he has been a member for some time. He will never play for his living, but he is so passionately devoted to music that one of his greatest pleasures is playing with a fine orchestra, and to do this he became a member of the Federation of Musicians. Besides maintaining an office in his beautiful home in the exclusive residential section bordering on Rock Creek Park, for the business of the new symphony, he has added a spacious wing to the house, built especially for a music room, where the orchestra can practice and give small concerts.

## Take Loss

Financially, however, Mr. Frost's contributions are modest, according to A. C. Hayden, president of the local musicians' union. After the expenses of a concert have been met the receipts are divided among the members of the orchestra. This means that the musicians are giving their time far out of proportion to any monetary return they may receive for it at present. At least five or six rehearsals are necessary before each concert.

"The symphony cannot be exploited to make money," Mr. Hayden asserted. "It is the highest form of musical art and because of the time necessary for perfecting each part of every concert, such an orchestra must be financed by contributions. Every symphony orchestra in this country has been a co-operative effort to begin with, promoted by the union musicians, who gave freely of their time and effort from a real love for their art. Then later, generally, the promising orchestra would be given assistance by some 'angel' or wealthy backer.

"This is the common history of symphonic effort in this country," said Mr. Hayden. "Art never makes money, but sometimes money makes art. Formerly the wealthy contributors to symphony orchestras wanted to turn to Europe for the

(Continued on page 310)



rushing from theatre jobs direct to the hall. Rudolph Schueller, of Cleveland, conducted the first concert. This was so encouraging that a series of two more was immediately decided on, the second being given on March 14 with Hans Kindler, famous concert 'cellist, and Gustav Strube, conductor of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, conducting. The third was given April 8, with Mr. Kindler again conducting.

The National Symphony Orchestra has been fortunate enough to find for its mana-

*At the conclusion of an inspiring concert — members of the new National Symphony Orchestra, organized by members of the Musicians Union to bring fine music to the nation's capital. (Above) Frank B. Frost, who applies his executive talents to the business of the new orchestra, a rich man who carries a union card. (Below) A. C. Hayden, president of the Washington local of musicians.*

# Insurance Opposition and the Hyena in Men

By CHARLES P. FORD, Chairman of International Executive Council

**F**INDINGS of a legislative committee to investigate security against old-age want in New York State has just resulted in legislation. This committee sought to aid through legislative measures those citizens who have passed the age when they are no longer able to earn a livelihood, and to provide from state funds retirement compensation. It sought all information concerning the status of aged citizens of the state.

The efforts in New York State are representative of efforts in certain other states. Such efforts are evidence of the vast volume of human wreckage that is left in the wake of industry.

Among others to appear before the New York committee in this matter was Frederick H. Ecker, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the largest life insurance company in the world. Mr. Ecker stated to the committee "that the number of workers protected under group life insurance policies in the United States was just below 5,000,000 at the end of 1928." It is reasonable to assume that the number substantially increased during 1929 and is far past the 5,000,000 mark. Mr. Ecker also imparted the information that from data available "it would appear that there are at the present time over 500 retirement plans in operation in the United States and Canada covering over 4,000,000 employees and paying about \$50,000,000 a year to something over 100,000 retired employees. This does not include the federal pensions, of which there are approximately half a million now being paid."

One example of this is the Pennsylvania Railroad which a recent press statement shows has paid out \$6,665,718 in pensions, and has a pension roll of 9,563 at the present time.

This information which must be recognized as emanating from a responsible source, is indeed interesting and shows the extent to which group insurance, providing either life or old age pensions, has developed since this particular form of protection originated some 18 years ago.

## Originally Employer Plan

Group insurance was originally used exclusively by employers, covering their employees. In some instances the employer paid the entire cost, and in other instances the employees contributed a certain portion of the premium. There is scarcely a well-established industry in the country where this form of life insurance or old age insurance protection is not in operation—on railroads, in public utilities, manufacturing plants, department stores, etc.

Organized labor has historically looked upon group insurance provided by employers unfavorably, the belief being entertained, and probably correctly so, that it represented a means of discouraging employees from forming themselves into trade unions, for fear of losing the insurance protection the employers so ostentatiously provided.

It is claimed, and probably with justice, that in the various industries where this form of insurance is in force, the workers are unorganized, except in such organizations which are commonly known as "company unions," or "mutual welfare societies."

Members of organized labor know that wages in unorganized industries are much lower, and that, too, the working conditions

are much inferior to the working conditions enjoyed by well-organized trades. This contrast likewise obtained prior to the advent of group insurance.

It is interesting to note that group insurance provided by employers put its appearance in at about the time that there was a pronounced tendency among unorganized workers to form unions, and that almost concurrently with the employers taking out group insurance for their employees the interest on the part of the workers to form unions for the moment diminished. It would appear to the uninformed a case in which the workers who were dissatisfied with conditions decided that insurance protection, which was provided, was of more importance than forming a union, and thus obtaining better wages and working conditions, and also providing for themselves the same or superior life insurance protection by utilizing to the fullest extent their trade organization.

With approximately 5,000,000 or more workers covered by life insurance and retirement pensions through methods set up by employers, it would appear that employers group insurance is now a recognized practice. Corporations and other employers who have furnished such protection to their employees have been highly commended and complimented by business and professional interests.

## Refuse to Pity Unfortunate

Though many corporations have instituted insurance and pension schemes, there are still some doubters; that is, doubters in regard to the benefits of such plans for trade unions. So-called master employers associations and manufacturers associations are against organized labor's efforts to provide for the aged. As a matter of fact they are opposed to anything and everything labor organizations do. They are, it must be admitted, consistent. They also oppose legislation by the state or

United States to take care of industry's human wreckage. They never stop to think that human wreckage is wreckage largely because of the miserly industrial policy practiced and starvation wages paid by these very master employers and manufacturers themselves. Isn't it strange that these human beings, who dwell in comfort and luxury get so much satisfaction out of the misery and poverty of others? One would think the hyena would be eradicated in man after so many centuries of time.

In the comparative recent past, organized labor also has been using the group insurance arrangement to provide more adequate life insurance for the members of the union; and what is perhaps more significant, progressive labor organizations have been providing their members with retirement pensions or compensation. In this respect the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is recognized as being a leader in the movement. Within the last year members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, co-operating with their employers, have started a movement of similar protection on a much improved basis through agreements between employers and the unions. It will be interesting to see what the reaction in business circles will be to this more modern, more equitable and more defensible insurance plan. Considering the opposition of business interests to practically everything organized labor has ever attempted, it is only reasonable to anticipate that in place of commendation, condemnation and criticism will be offered because the workers, through the trade unions, under the more modern arrangement will have some voice and say in the matter.

## No Strings Attached

Under union group plans, workers are not left in the hopeless condition relative to economic status that the more unfortunate unorganized workers are.

Members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who have agreed with their employers to accept the insurance which the employers furnish have displayed sufficient foresight to insist that it shall be under such conditions as shall make free from any and all involvement or interference because of strike or lock-out on account of industrial disputes.

It is reasonable to assume that those whose minds are openly hostile to the aims and objects of the labor movement will be distrustful and suspicious. Their vocal machinery will be broadcasting condemnation and criticism, and saying that it is impossible for unions and employers to establish relations sufficiently harmonious to make such an agreement possible. Those representing the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers maintain that it is possible and a comparatively simple matter. All that is necessary to accomplish it is to substitute sense for non-sense, confidence for suspicion. This can be done by providing simple machinery of arbitration and conciliation, for the purpose of settling industrial disagreements.

In the electrical construction industry such machinery has been in successful operation for over 10 years. Its worth to those in the industry, both from the employer and the employee standpoint, is well known, and as a matter of fact is enviously known by those outside the industry, who

(Continued on page 317)



PREDATORY

# Contractor Pens Straight Story of St. Louis Case

HAVING been for years personally interested in the electrical contracting business, first as a laborer and later as a contractor in the east, I have made it a hobby to study the questions connected with the various branches of the industry.

While in St. Louis I heard of an investigation being conducted by Attorney General Stratton Shartel, of Missouri, based on alleged violations of the law by the Electrical Listing Bureau, The Electrical Protective Association, The Electrical Approval Bureau and The Electrical Employers Association, all St. Louis corporations.

Through the courtesy of the officers of these corporations I was allowed free access to their books, records and all papers and contracts pertaining to their activities, and I made a complete examination.

I find the listing bureau is organized and functions for the sole purpose of furnishing to applicants an estimate of the number of units of material and labor required to fulfill a given contract. No prices or costs are given, and the applicant is at liberty to accept or reject the estimate as he sees fit.

This information is given to any contractor who makes application provided he employs union labor, and pays a small fee on application for the service, which in the largest contract does not exceed \$10, provided, however, that the successful bidder pays to the listing Bureau 3 per cent of the amount actually received by him on the contract—the unsuccessful bidder paying only the application fee.

## To Eliminate Waste

The purpose of this is not to stifle competition, as erroneously stated by Attorney General Shartel, but to secure intelligent estimating as to the actual magnitude of the work, as well as to save unnecessary waste expense through the means of unified estimating instead of requiring the bidder to spend hundreds of dollars employing an engineer to make an individual estimate—and then not receive the contract.

It also prevents the smaller contractors from being "frozen out" of the bidding through financial inability to risk the money necessary to make an individual and intelligent estimate.

By a coincidence there appeared in the St. Louis Globe Democrat, under date of April 16, an address made at a meeting of the American Institute of Quantity Surveyors in which the St. Louis representative showed that inaccurate estimates and guessing on quantities causes an annual loss of approximately \$500,000,000 in the building industry, which would be eliminated through scientific estimating by specialists.

The protective association fills a long-felt want by giving to the laborer life insurance, disability insurance and old-age pension in such a manner that he cannot, through failure to pay premiums, allow his insurance to lapse.

The protective association acts only as a "clearing house" to collect premiums which are paid to it by the employer and by it paid to a reputable insurance company which carries the risks.

The employer does not take this out of the wages of the laborer, but pays it himself, and absorbs it in the cost of his work.

He is obligated by his contract with the union to make these payments (which are based on labor hours) under penalty of having his men called off the work if he refuses to pay. By offering this insurance they were able to induce the union to accept a much

**A veteran contractor visits St. Louis and ascertains the facts behind the political investigation of electrical construction industry. Public, worker and contractor protected. Move to stabilize, to standardize and to eliminate waste opposed by secret foes.**

lower wage scale than they were demanding.

The officers of this association give their services without pay, and make no personal profit.

I have carefully examined their books, and find that all money received has been honestly administered by the association, and been applied to its legitimate purposes. Not one cent of it has been diverted to their personal gain as was falsely stated by a certain St. Louis afternoon newspaper.

This association is performing a service which is a blessing to labor and should be encouraged instead of being destroyed.

Other industries are contemplating the same plan, and when put into operation will save the laborer from old age poverty.

## In Accord With Code

The approval bureau works along another line. It is supported by voluntary contributions from contractors, and its sole purpose is to safeguard the public by requiring all plans and specifications to strictly comply with the building laws, and the codes pertaining to electrical work. No plan will be approved which does not in all respects comply with the law, and under the labor agreement between the union and the contractor no man is permitted to work on a plan which is contrary to law.

Any person desiring to build is entitled free of charge to present his plans to the approval bureau, and have them approved or criticized, and no discrimination is made.

These are the corporations which Attorney General Shartel is attacking, and not only attempting to destroy but threatening with criminal prosecution those who are carrying out these advanced ideas and humane plans.

To destroy them would be to strike a blow at the contractor through the listing bureau, at the laborer through the protective association, and at the safety of the public through the approval bureau.

These plans may be a novelty in Missouri but in New York and other eastern cities they have been in successful operation, and are performing a service to the public.

What is really in the mind of Attorney General Shartel I do not know, but can only conjecture from what I read in the newspaper.

Perhaps the novelty of the plan has not yet taken root in his mind, and he is frightened at their shadows.

It reminds me of the old story of the legislature in session about the time of the advent of the first railroad which suggested a law requiring all railroads to enclose their tracks with a high fence that the nerves of the people might not be shocked at the terrifying sight of a train rushing by at a speed of ten miles per hour—or of the claim made at the first appearance of a steamboat on the Hudson—that it was an invention of the devil, or the strenuous opposition to automobiles a few years ago, and an attempt to suppress them because they would frighten horses.

## Old, Old Story

All these objections harken back to the dark ages, but education and intelligence have proved their fallacy. So education and the exercise of intelligence will prove that the objections to these associations are groundless, and prove the maxim that all movements to benefit and uplift humanity have met their strongest opposition from those whom they were intended to benefit, and who have been misled by designing parties.

A great cry has been raised, and the charge made that contracts on public buildings have been higher than the architect's estimate, and from this incident the cry of fraud and collusion is raised, but the fact is overlooked that architects are not specialists in any line of building, and are not competent to make an intelligent estimate of every branch of building cost. Their estimates are always made low for obvious reasons.

After my investigation I cannot understand what is prompting the Attorney General to make these charges.

Whether he seeks newspaper notoriety, or is playing politics, or favoring particular interests, or whether he has some other motive, I cannot say.

It looks to me as if he were standing dangerously close to an active volcano. If he brings into action the machinery of the law to destroy these enterprises then the responsibility rests upon him to prove his damaging assertions.

If he is unable to do so then he is in an unenviable position.

These are the views of one who has been through the game, both as a laborer and then as a contractor, and who is now retired, and has no interest except that of common justice and humanity.

H. A. W.

Spiritual forces when manifested in man exhibit a sequence, a succession of steps. It follows, therefore, that when a man at one period of his life has omitted to put forth his strength in a work which he knows to be in harmony with the divine order of things, there comes a time, sooner or later, when a void will be perceived; when the fruits of his omitted action ought to have appeared, and do not: they are the missing links in the chain of consequences. The measure of that void is the measure of his past inaction, and that man will never quite reach the same level of attainment that he might have touched, had he divinely energized his lost moments.—*Frederick Froebel*.



BREAKING GROUND

# Robots or Men? A French Worker Views America

A FRENCH machinist, one H. Debrouil, worked in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Pittsburgh. He incorporates the impressions, and the conclusions of these *wander jahre* in a book, published in France, and in this country (*Robots or Men*, by H. Debrouil, Harpers', price \$3). Let us say at once that this is a book that American workers will enjoy reading. It is not a stagey book. There is nothing dressed-up about it. It is rich in human, often humorous, and shrewd detail. It is unfortunate however that Debrouil has made his book, and his friends in America have also made his book, a piece of propaganda for machine production. Debrouil seems to feel that he is an apostle for the machine, born to counteract all criticism of machines, of scientific management, and of standardization. His eagerness to prove all critics of machines wrong, and all worshipers of the machine right, makes him at times a little ridiculous. For instance, he says, "All the hand trades are starvation trades." Now this is hardly in line with fact.

Generally speaking, the building trades are hand trades, and they are the best paying trades in America. In fact, we can almost be certain that the opposite is true. Where low wages, uncertainty of job tenure, huge turnover, and mental degradation exists, there is a heavily mechanized industry.

"To condemn the machine amounts to a condemnation of the human soul," Debrouil observes. This is another loose statement. One might, in condemning the machine, condemn only man's ethical sense, or social sense. One can recognize the machine as a thing of beauty, as a marvel of ingenuity, as an efficient instrument of production, and be aware that its effect on group life is not the best. After all, what does Debrouil's few years in this country prove?

France is certainly the country where the handicraft system exists. Indeed, Debrouil's best qualities of independence, self-reliance, mental agility, lively observation are qualities acquired under the French system, not the American. It is these very qualities that are missed most in Ford factory employees. Perhaps they have as much fun on the job as Debrouil says they do, but does any one have to prove that they are not independent, self-reliant, mentally agile, and socially gregarious? It may be possible for a man to acquire these virtues and work for Ford, General Electric and Rockefeller, but where is there evidence that the men do? Now we know that under the old handicraft system workers did acquire manly virtues. They have proved it in America in a hundred different ways. They are proving it today, but until Ford employees as a group prove they are men, we are inclined to believe that the burden of proof still rests upon the defenders of that style of production.

There is nothing good or bad about machines. There is nothing social or anti-social about them. They are facts, like the stars, the hills, or like men. But it is plain that the wide-spread use of the automatic machine has placed a tremendous weapon in the hands of its owners. And its owners are good or bad, social or anti-social. In general, in the highly mechanized industries, these owners have said "Thou shalt not organize." Now it is our contention that workers' organizations are the evidence of manhood. They protect the manly virtues. We believe that independent workers' organizations should supplement the shop work of every machine industry. The union will thus become the school of those qualities in

## We appraise a book "Robots Or Men" which touches the all important question of mechanized industry in these States.

men, which tend to be extirpated by the mode of production.

The vividness with which this machinist writes is exemplified by this story:

"Once, during my stay in the Ford factory, while observing a negro whose job it was to forge motor crankshafts with a steam hammer, I witnessed another interesting scene. There one constantly sees visitors being conducted by guides, who apparently find theirs a rather monotonous occupation, for on every round they introduce variations in the route of their little caravans. They came near this negro sometimes, but not frequently enough, no doubt, for the latter's taste. One day the guide was passing with five or six people, just at the moment when a crank-shaft was nearly forged and the operator was about to place it on the pile where thousands of other were already cooling. In the midst of his work the negro perceived the visitors and immediately motioned the guide, rapidly but so expressively that it was a sort of urgent summons, to bring his troop closer an instant to witness a new operation.

"The guide having consented to interrupt his nonchalant stroll at the head of his little group, the negro proudly took a new bar from his forge and placed it under the first of his two hammers in order, at a single blow, to give the straight piece the general angles of the crankshaft. He then passed his piece, still white hot, to the second hammer where, lying flat, it received between the dies of steel, under violent blows its final form, not without his turning it several times with astonishing skill that reminded me of an expert cook turning a pancake on a frying pan. Then, after these 12 seconds of work, which, no doubt, called for all his knowledge, he displayed the finished piece at the end of his tongs with a wide smile that disclosed his white teeth, as proud as an artist displaying his painting. The obvious interest of the visitors in the dexterity he had acquired through long practice made him swell with pride. It was clear that he felt himself king in this little domain, between his forge and his hammers, filled with a more profound joy than one would have thought possible under his black skin. He would have been astonished if anyone had shown pity on account of the work he had to do, which is but one of thousands of repetitive jobs developed inevitably by the conditions of modern production."

Here again, it is possible that this is only an isolated case. Does the man, whose sole operation consists in tightening a nut of a shaft, have the same craft pride in his work? The point is Debrouil is too hasty to generalize in support of his own assumption.

We, too, find Debrouil's treatment of American unions somewhat trivial. He spends much time in such non-essentials as rituals and horse-play. But we must remember that he is writing for men in France. Occasionally he is acute:

"Our theories and systems seem to them pure smoke, which it would be a waste of time to try to penetrate. In reality, however, they seek the same goals as we, and if American thinkers differ from the European, it is due to their manner of approaching

problems. It would not be exact to say that the future does not interest them. But this word, 'future,' has a different meaning for them than for us, just as in the case of the word 'scientific.' The future, for us, is something ideal and distant. It is an abstraction whose indefinite outlines are perceived only through more or less vague and hypothetical conceptions. For the American, the future is tomorrow, in the strictest sense of the word; it is even this afternoon, if that is possible. In any case it is something attainable, something that can be rapidly achieved with the things at hand, which merely have to be assembled with a little ingenious attention. If the future for us is a dream, for the American it is a matter of action."

On the whole, the book is vital. It will interest, stimulate, and challenge comment. It might well be labelled "As One Workman to Another."

## Four Things Every Boss Should Know

Four things about first aid after accidents with which every factory foreman, office manager or other person in charge of men or women employees should be required to be familiar as an essential qualification for the job were specified by Dr. L. A. Shoudy, medical director of the Bethlehem Steel Company, of Bethlehem, Pa., in a talk before the recent eastern safety conference at Newark, N. J. These four things are to recognize shock, to stop bleeding, to carry out artificial respiration by the prone-pressure method and to arrange comfortable transportation for injured individuals to the hospital or other place where medical care can be had. Shock is characterized, Dr. Shoudy stated, by a cold, clammy skin and a "down-and-out" appearance. The victim may or may not be unconscious. The remedial thing for the layman to think of under these conditions is hot-water bottles, blankets or other ways to keep the victim warm. Bleeding is serious or not, Dr. Shoudy stated, in simple proportion to the amount of blood that is being lost. Pressure with hands or fingers is usually the best way to stop it, at least temporarily. The prone-pressure method of artificial respiration is not easily described but any one can learn it in a few minutes' practice under expert instruction, as members of the Boy Scouts and similar organizations now do. Methods for safe and comfortable transportation of wounded individuals are also easily learned, Dr. Shoudy stated, under expert demonstration and instruction, which instruction might well be provided for foremen and others in all large industrial concerns.

The last moments which Nelson passed at Merton were employed in praying over his little daughter as she lay sleeping. A portrait of Lady Hamilton hung in his cabin; and no Catholic ever beheld the picture of his patron saint with more devout reverence. The undisguised and romantic passion with which he regarded it amounted almost to superstition; and when the portrait was now taken down, in clearing for action, he desired the men who removed it to "take care of his guardian angel." In this manner he frequently spoke of it, as if he believed there was a virtue in the image. He wore a miniature of her also next to his heart.—Robert Southey.

# Labor's Position on Machines Being Accepted

Two years ago when the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL began its campaign to make clear the relationship to employment, to man power, to skill and to human personality of mechanized production, it was greeted with uplifted eyebrows. "That," said the skeptic, "is old stuff." Or "That," said the self-interested, "is the work of one who would set back progress." "That," said the thoughtless, "is a misguided policy." But as the months passed more and more critics saw the light, until now the problems incident to machine production are held to be the most important of the generation. They reach not only into industry, but into every department of life.

The engineer is conceived as responsible for the new machine civilization. If we are to judge by what happened at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, held in Washington, D. C., recently, engineers are accepting responsibility for the solution of the problems incident to mechanization.

Eminent foreign engineers attended this meeting, and these directly faced the situation. Dr. Conrad Matschoss, director of the Verein Deutscher Ingenieure, who described engineering progress in Germany, said: "Engineering and natural science have created a new age into which we, with our short span of life, have been transplanted."

"In the last few centuries the engineer, more than any other has contributed to the remodeling of the whole of human existence. It is therefore readily understandable that, having such a powerful influence on his fellows, he lays himself and his work open to criticism.

"We, who in our own lives feel more and more distinctly the far-reaching effects of the great technical revolution, which began with the invention of the steam engine, are also greatly exposed to this criticism today. During the last two centuries enormous quantities of printer's ink have been used and whole libraries have been written to damn engineering from top to bottom and to make it responsible for all the unhappiness of life, or else to praise it as the deliverer and savior from all evil.

## Above, Beyond Emotion

"But engineering, with its most characteristic symbol of the age, the engine, is far above good and evil, and its development passes over praise and blame without leaving a trace. Engineering is like some gigantic force of nature which, unmoved by human love or human hate, goes its own predetermined way.

"On the other hand, however, it is not enough for us merely to point out these two opposite poles of opinion as facts, and to make a note of them. We must adopt a definite attitude. Philosophical considerations and intellectual reflections are not enough to remodel the world and to guide our confused civilization into the right paths. Here we need the will to decide and to act.

"We must recognize—to use the language of science—that there is no question here of a reversible process. There can be no going back to any imaginary old time.

**Modern civilization is grappling grimly with problems of mechanized production. American Society of Mechanical Engineers hear papers from foreign thinkers that virtually take labor's position. Men are the basis of civilization.**

"We must strive to master the problem of man and machinery. We need a belief in a civilization of the future. It is not sufficient to be satisfied with improving machinery. Is 'the increasing deterioration of human character,' designated by the French philosopher, LeBon, in 1910 as a sign of the times, a real fact?

## Love of Work Important

"The nerves of man cannot stand the pace of modern civilization, the new achievements have not been digested, salvation can only come by adapting ourselves to the new world around us. We must try to reawaken in mankind the love of work for its own sake, and we must realize that work in itself counts as one of the greatest moral forces in the world.

"We must learn to appreciate the ethical value of our work, with equal sincerity we must learn to play a responsible part in the spiritual culture of our age. We must strive after an ethical synthesis. This is the only road, which leads to a new culture complete in itself, which, by training and employing our mental and moral powers raises us above our natural level.

"A great French thinker divides men into optimists and pessimists, the optimists being the actors and the pessimists being the onlookers. We engineers—and this attitude is based on our work and on our love for our profession—will rank ourselves among the born optimists, who do their work in the firm belief that there is still a better future for mankind.

"We refuse to believe in the decline of the world, we believe rather in the great future which is in store for mankind. We want to form a single creative will, uniting with all the peoples of the earth who are of the same mind, and with the members of all professions, in order to bring about an ethical coordination of all civilizing forces."

Loughnan St. L. Pendred, editor and president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers in Great Britain, declared in his address:

"The happiness of a nation is to be sought in its homes, and with the cessation of household duties, with their anxieties and pleasures, the attachment to the home diminishes. The life of the home has its repercussions upon public life, and the loss of self-reliance which has been engendered in the family may account for the ever-increasing tendency to invoke the aid of the state in matters for which, at one time, the individual would have been proud to assert his own responsibility.

## Must Fight Faults

"We recognize and applaud the many great services of incalculable value which the engineer in all branches has conferred upon mankind, but at the same time it is folly to be blind or indifferent to sociological effects.

"Since it is the duty and function of the engineer to increase man's comfort and well-being, every collateral defect which may accompany the improvements which he effects by his skill and knowledge must be regarded as a diminution of the total benefit which would be secured.

"Thus, while factory and the power house may increase comfort and add to the amenities, they do not reach their full sociological efficiency as long as they poison the atmosphere or load it with dust. Or again, the thousand mechanisms which are employed for transportation and other useful purposes are wanting in perfection as long as they produce excessive and injurious noises.

"These considerations bring us to the conclusion that the duty of the engineer in the immediate future is the removal of all the objectionable features which accompany his works. And man should be blessed with the untold benefits which engineers can confer without losing a single one of the amenities which were enjoyed in a less mechanical age."

## WANT ADS LIMN TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT

### SITUATIONS—MALE

**BANJOIST**—Chords, rehearse any night with combination to keep in condition. Potomac 5420 after 6.

**CHEF**—Colored, desires position in large or small restaurant or cafeteria; last pos. 2 yrs. 7 mo.; refs. Box 239, Washington Post.

**COOK**—General houseworker; also maid; stay or go nights. Phone North 2670.

**CARPENTER** and metal weatherstripper wants position of any kind; has three children; a small job would do. Box 232, Washington Post. or Phone Atl. 4128-W.

**COOK** and general housework; long experience, Japanese; private family; city or country; references. Box 233, Washington Post.

**MY BACK** is against the wall: I am facing the firing squad: financial reverses, coupled with a sick wife, has caused my reputation to be at stake because of my inability to pay my honest debts: I have been a successful salesman and executive: I hold a 200-ton marine internal-combustion engineer's license: I am a good chauffeur: I can use a pick and shovel: I am not looking for charity—my wife and 3 children must be fed, my debts must be paid.

The sublime and the ridiculous are often so nearly related that it is difficult to class them separately. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again.—Thomas Paine.

## Chrysler Tower Shadowy Dream Against the Sky

ERECTING skyscrapers is a business in its own right. It demands a highly efficient organization in every department of the game; financing, rentals, construction, merchandizing, publicity. It has become a highly competitive business, and it is no wonder that height has begun to be considered the best form of advertising. The Woolworth Building, for example, is known the world over. It is as familiar to Parisians and Londoners as their own landmarks. For years, it topped the New York skyline. Now there has begun a race to overtop it, for the present won by the Chrysler tower.

There is another element in skyscrapers which has strong publicity value—beauty. Skyscrapers, like automobiles, "sell" better when they have classy lines. A building that is high and beautiful or unusual swings rapidly into the vision of the public. The Chrysler Building may be said to fulfill these two standards. It is tall—a true heaven-scraping edifice, and it is satisfying architecturally.

That the publicity men for this new building have seized this value is seen in recent publicity. They speak of "world prestige." "The world prestige of a great name and the prestige of dominance combined in the Chrysler Building are attracting tenants of national and international distinction." "The Chrysler Building is at the threshold of a continent—the terminus of a vast network of rails which penetrate the furthermost corners of the nation. The location is a pivotal point of the city's transportation systems. A direct trail from all parts of the continent and the ports of the world has been blazed to its doors." All of which is true, if slightly over-languaged like a circus poster.

The Chrysler Building opened May 1 for occupancy.

The publicity men continue:

"The Chrysler Building occupies the entire block from 42nd to 43rd Streets and Lexington Avenue, extending 169 feet on 42nd Street and 205 feet on 43rd Street.

"It is one of the most accessible points in all New York. From here one can connect with all of the subway arteries, with every railway terminal, and every borough in the city.

"Under cover one can step to the Grand Central Terminal, innumerable hotels, buildings and points of importance in the Grand Central Zone.

"It is fitting that the world's tallest structure should be created on such a site.

"The Chrysler Building has been planned with one idea in view—to create an office structure of such quality and character, so completely equipped and serviced, that it represents the latest advance in business housing.

"No detail that could possibly contribute to this end has been omitted.

"To those executives who demand that their organizations shall function at the maximum of their ability, the Chrysler Building makes utmost appeal."

It is strange that more is not made of the quality of construction. There is a description of the space, the lighting and ventilation advantages, but nothing about the stability and honesty of construction. The Chrysler Building is a good building in every way.

"The skyscraper is the most distinctly American thing in the world. It is all American and all ours in its conception, all important in our metropolitan life; and it has been conceived, developed and established all

within the lifetime of men who are, in many cases, still active in the great calling which they themselves created and which they have developed within the span of their business careers.

"I have seen the unfolding of practically the whole drama myself, for while I have just passed the half-century mark in years, I have keen recollections of the building of the first skyscraper that could truly bear the name in the modern acceptance of that term. For the skyscraper, to be a sky-

scraper, must be constructed on a skeleton frame, now almost universally of steel, but with the signal characteristic of having columns in the outside walls, thus rendering the exterior we see simply a continuous curtain of masonry penetrated by windows; we call it curtain wall. This seemingly continuous exterior is supported at each floor by the beams or girders of that floor, with the loads carried to the columns embedded in that same masonry curtain, unseen but nev-

(Continued on page 318)



UTILITY FIRST; AFTER THAT, BEAUTY. CHRYSLER TOWER, HIGHEST STRUCTURE IN THE WORLD, WIRED BY MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. 3

# G. R. S. Automatic Train Control

**G.** R. S. automatic train control intermittent inductive auto-manual type. The object of this system is to enforce the observance of the speed restricting indications of wayside signals by compelling the engineman to perform some manual act called "acknowledging" when passing such signals. By speed restricting indications is meant both the caution and stop indications of wayside signals.

The penalty for failure to acknowledge either a caution or stop signal is an automatic brake application from which the brakes cannot be released until the train has been brought to a stop.

The control device between the wayside and the locomotive is composed of two parts, one carried by the locomotive called a receiver which is securely fastened to the trucks of the locomotive and consists of an inverted "U"-shaped magnet with laminated cores, large pole pieces and two coils. The other element is called an inductor. It consists of a "U"-shaped magnet with laminated cores and large pole pieces the same shape, size and spacing as the pole pieces of the receiver. It is located on special ties with its pole faces two and one-half inches above the top of the running rail and its center line parallel with and usually 20½ inches outside of the gauge line. The receiver is adjusted so that as the locomotive moves along the track the pole faces of the receiver pass about two inches above and directly over the inductor pole face. The receiver has two coils, one is called the "primary" coil and, being constantly energized from a source of electrical energy, it produces a strong magnet field. The other coil is called the "secondary" coil, is connected to the same source of energy and in series with the coil and front contact of relay R-1 through which a current of about 13 milli-amperes flows normally.

There are two kinds of inductors, "wound" and "unwound." The wound inductors are provided with a choke coil which is automatically controlled in such a way that when a speed restricting impulse is to be given the coil is an open circuit and when no impulse is given the coil is closed on itself. The unwound inductors have no choke coils and they will therefore always act to give a speed restricting impulse.

When the receiver carried by a locomotive approaches an unwound inductor or a wound inductor on open circuit, a surge of magnetic flux builds up in the secondary coil and produces a negative current. This negative current is sufficient to allow the relay to open and once open stays open until restored due to its being a "stick" relay. The amplitude of the cycle varying with the speed at which the receiver passes the inductor. It is to be noted that this is a valuable characteristic of a purely inductive device that the power of a transmitted electrical impulse increases with speed.

## Receiver Proper

The receiver proper is protected by a non-magnetic casing which is adjustably mounted to one of the tender trucks in such a way that no car springs intervene between the receiver and the car axle. The terminals for the receiver windings are made easily accessible for testing and inspecting by removing a small cover plate on the side of the receiver housing and the wires leading from the receiver are connected to the locomotive wiring through a plug coupling which facilitates the making of repairs to locomotive as well as the mat-

ter of replacing a receiver. The inductor is protected by a strong vamped shaped, non-magnetic housing securely fastened, through special ties, to the rails in such a manner as to maintain correct operative relation between the rail and the inductor. The two terminals for the inductor winding are located in a conduit attached to the under part of the inductor housing and the connecting wires lead into trunking through flexible armored conduit.

The brake applying apparatus consists of an electro-pneumatic valve and a pneumatic device called a "brake valve actuator" for operating the engineer's brake valve to the service position.

The actuator is an air-operated differential piston and mechanism. Its purpose is to move the rotary valve to the service position automatically when air is exhausted from behind the large piston. The operation is as follows: Under all conditions, air direct from the main reservoir is supplied to the smaller of the two cylinders of the actuator, when the electric pneumatic valve is energized, air is supplied from the same source through the air strainer, the electric pneumatic valve, the double heading cock, and the cutout cock to the larger of the two cylinders of the actuator. The piston then is shifted to the extreme right hand position; under these conditions the actuator is entirely disconnected from the brake valve handle so that the engineer has the same control of the brake valve that he would have if the actuator did not exist.

When the electric pneumatic valve is de-energized, air is exhausted from the larger cylinder which allows the air in the smaller cylinder to move the actuator piston to the left until it comes against stop. In this position, the handle is disconnected from the valve in such a manner that the valve cannot be moved by the handle towards the left or release position. The valve can, however, be moved to the right or emergency position. The engineer can, therefore, at any time, make an emergency application but he cannot again move the brake valve until the electric pneumatic valve is re-energized by a reset which cannot be done until the train has been brought to a stop. After the electric pneumatic valve has been re-energized this allows air to again flow into the larger cylinders of the actuator which moves the piston back to the extreme right position. The engineer then places the brake valve handle in the service position which permits latch of the valve to engage the handle after which he has regained control of the valve and may release. It is therefore noted that the service application put on by the actuator is entirely automatic, whereas the release from this application is a manual operation.

## The Wayside Circuits In This System

An inductor is placed at every signal and the circuit controlling it is exceedingly simple. It is only necessary to have the circuits so arranged that when the signal gives a restricting indication the coils of the inductor are open and when the signal is in the clear position the coils of the inductor are closed.

In conclusion:

This system is an automatic train stop in which "the engineer may, if alert, forestall the application of the brakes by the automatic train stop device." The forestalling of the brake application must not only be done before the automatic brake applica-

tion takes place but also it must be done within a certain definite time before the brake application point is reached, which insures that the engineman is not only alert but also that he has knowledge of the signal indication.

## Radio Best Measure of Earth

Thanks to radio the distance around the earth has been measured more accurately than ever before. Five years ago General Gustav Ferrié, head of the radio services of the French Army, conceived the idea of using radio time signals to make exceptionally precise determinations of the differences in longitude between selected stations on different sides of the globe. International co-operation was arranged, three fundamental stations were selected and long sequences of special radio signals were exchanged and compared with simultaneous observations of the passage of stars. In the recently issued annual report of the Paris Observatory results are given for the exact differences in longitude, the same as differences in time, between these three stations; one in Algiers, Africa; the second near San Diego in the United States; and the third at Zi-Ka-Wei, China. The results are estimated to be accurate to less than two-thousandths of one second for the longitude between Algiers and San Diego and less than six-thousandths of a second each for the other two gaps. Translated into distance on the earth's surface this means for even the less precise gaps an accuracy of better than 10 feet measured east or west. The exact spots in Algiers, California and China where the telescopes and radio receivers were placed have been marked by monuments and tied to other nearby observatories by additional surveys. The network of earth measures thus established is expected not only to serve for many years as a fundamental standard of longitude but to yield information after a decade or so as to whether the continents are fixed immovably on the earth's surface or are drifting slowly around the globe as some geologists contend.

## Useful Life

There is a life that is worth living now as it was worth living in former days, and that is the honest life, the useful life, the unselfish life, cleansed by devotion to an ideal. There is a battle that is worth fighting now as it was worth fighting then, and that is the battle for justice and equality; to make our city and our state free in fact as well as in name; to break the rings that strangle real liberty and to keep them broken; to cleanse, so far as in our power lies, the fountains of our national life from political, commercial and social corruption; to teach our sons and daughters, by precept and example, the honor of serving such a country as America—that is work worthy of the finest manhood and womanhood. The well-born are those who are born to do that work; the well-bred are those who are bred to be proud of that work; the well-educated are those who see deepest into the meaning and the necessity of that work. Nor shall their labor be for naught, nor the reward of their sacrifice fail them; for high in the firmament of human destiny are set the stars of faith in mankind, and unselfish courage and loyalty to the ideal.—Henry Van Dyke.

Co-operation is not a sentiment—it is an economic necessity.—Charles Steinmetz.

# Political Kettle Begins to Boil in 37 States

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor sends out this important message. Injunction abuse is the big issue:

*To all organized labor, greetings:*

The non-partisan political campaign committee of the American Federation of Labor requests that all national and international unions, state and city central bodies and local unions immediately prepare themselves

attitude on such a measure and whether, if elected, he will vote for an anti-injunction bill approved by the American Federation of Labor.

The following question should be submitted to every candidate for Congress no matter what his political faith:

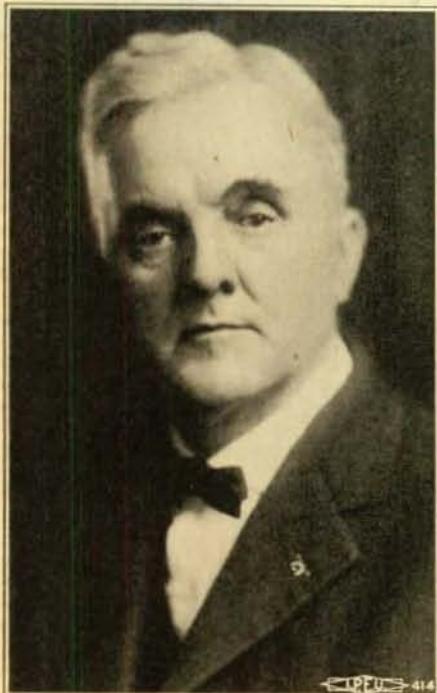
"Will you vote for a bill to amend the judicial code and to define and limit the jurisdiction of courts sitting in equity, which will provide as follows:

"That no court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in a case involving or growing out of a labor dispute."

Every candidate in every district should be asked the above question. State federations of labor and city central bodies should submit the question to candidates for the United States Senate.

The Association of Rail Labor Executives has endorsed the following men:

"Senators Borah, of Idaho; Walsh, of Montana; McMaster, of South Dakota; Simmons, of North Carolina; Harris, of Georgia; Couzens, of Michigan; Norris, of Nebraska; McNary, of Oregon, Sheppard, of Texas;



SENATOR NORRIS  
Nebraska

for activities in the coming elections in November of members of Congress.

All members of the House, 435 in number, must be re-elected. Thirty-five Senators will be elected from the following states:

Alabama	Nebraska
Arkansas	New Hampshire
Colorado	New Jersey
Delaware	New Mexico
Georgia	North Carolina
Idaho	Ohio
Illinois	Oklahoma
Iowa	Oregon
Kansas (2)	Pennsylvania
Kentucky	Rhode Island
Louisiana	South Carolina
Maine	South Dakota
Massachusetts	Tennessee
Michigan	Texas
Minnesota	Virginia
Mississippi	West Virginia
Montana	Wyoming

Every state and city central body and local union should appoint a non-partisan political campaign committee or direct its legislative committee to perform the necessary duties during the campaign.

There is one important issue which for many years the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations have strived to have enacted into law. That is, a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes.

To that end we have decided that every candidate for Congress shall be asked his



SENATOR WALSH  
Montana

Harrison, of Mississippi; Robsion, of Kentucky; Bratton, of New Mexico, and Capper, of Kansas. It endorsed former Senator Gerry, Democrat, of Rhode Island, against Senator Metcalf, Republican; also former Senator Neely, of West Virginia, Democrat, against Senator Goff, Republican. It declared its opposition to Senator Allen, of Kansas, Republican, who as governor sponsored the compulsory industrial court. Allen was appointed to fill a vacancy and will run for a short term. The association declared for George Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in Tennessee, to complete the unexpired term of the late Senator Tyson. If Berry does not run, Representative Cordell Hull will be supported. Representative George Huddleston, of Birmingham, Ala., who will have an anti-labor opponent in the primary this year, was given special endorsement."

The primaries are:

## State Nominating Primaries—1930

State	Date	Day fixed by law.
Illinois	April 8, second Tuesday.	
Indiana	May 6, first Tues. after first Mon.	
*South Dakota	May 6, first Tuesday.	
*Oregon	May 16, third Friday.	
*Pennsylvania	May 20, third Tuesday.	
*Iowa	June 2, first Monday.	
Florida	June 3, first Tues. after first Mon.	
North Carolina	June 7, first Saturday.	
*Maine	June 16, third Mohday.	
*Minnesota	June 16, third Monday.	
New Jersey	June 17, third Tuesday.	
*North Dakota	June 25, last Wednesday.	
Montana	July 15, third Tuesday.	
*Texas	July 26, fourth Saturday.	
*Oklahoma	July 29, last Tuesday.	
Kentucky	August 2, first Saturday.	
Kansas	August 5, first Tuesday.	
Missouri	August 5, first Tuesday.	
Virginia	August 5, first Tuesday.	
West Virginia	August 5, first Tuesday.	
*Tennessee	August 7, first Thursday.	
*Alabama	August 12, second Tuesday.	
*Arkansas	August 12, second Tuesday.	
*Nebraska	August 12, second Tuesday.	
*Ohio	August 12, second Tuesday.	
*Mississippi	August 19, third Tuesday.	
*Wyoming	August 19, first Tuesday after third Monday.	
California	August 26, last Tuesday.	
*South Carolina	August 26, last Tuesday.	
*Nevada	September 2, first Tuesday.	
*Maryland	(Not earlier than 8th nor later than 15th).	
*Arizona	September 9, eighth Tuesday prior to election.	
*Colorado	September 9, second Tuesday.	
Louisiana	September 9, second Tuesday.	
*Michigan	September 9, first Tuesday after second Monday.	
*New Hampshire	September 9, first Tuesday after second Monday.	
*Vermont	September 9, second Tuesday.	
Washington	September 9, second Tuesday.	
*Wisconsin	September 16, third Tuesday.	
*Massachusetts	September 16, seventh Tuesday prior to election.	



SENATOR BORAH  
Idaho



SENATOR COUZENS  
Michigan

\*New York—September 16, seventh Tuesday prior to election.  
\*Georgia—Day not fixed by law.

### State Nominating Conventions 1930

\*Idaho—August 26, fourth Tuesday.  
\*Connecticut—Day not fixed by law.  
Delaware—Day not fixed by law.  
\*New Mexico—Day not fixed by law.  
\*Rhode Island—Day not fixed by law.  
Utah—Day not fixed by law.

Notes:

\*States indicated will elect governors in 1930.

Thirty-five Senators to be elected, three out of the regular order (in Pennsylvania, Kansas and Ohio).



SENATOR McNARY  
Oregon

General election day—Tuesday, November 4, 1930. Maine election, Monday, September 8, 1930.

Labor is taking warm interest in this year's elections. The fight on Chief Justice Hughes in the Senate, and later the fight on Judge Parker, served to reveal a large section of public opinion behind labor's own fight for a fair judiciary. Seldom has the issue been more clearly drawn. The Ameri-



SENATOR BRATTON  
New Mexico



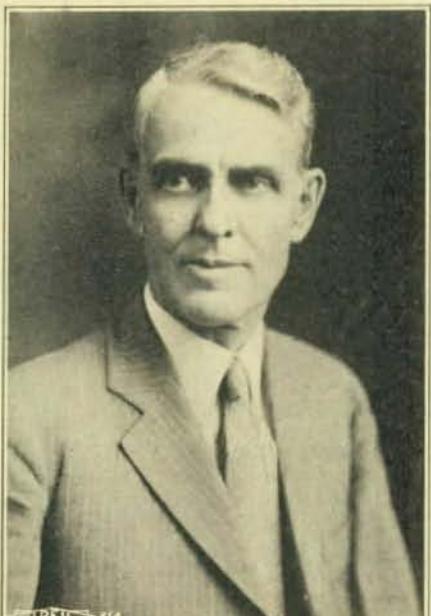
SENATOR SHEPPARD  
Texas

cessity for remedial legislation and will not let the issue rest, until it has been justly settled.

President William Green declares:

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor heartily endorses the recommendation of the Executive Council that an aggressive campaign should be made against those leaders of Congress who have been responsible for the suppression of measures designed to promote the well-being of the masses of the people. All trade unionists should prepare to participate in the next Congressional election which takes place in 1930 when all members of the House and one-third of the Senate are to be elected. The candidates who are friendly to labor should be supported and the enemies of labor should be opposed, without regard to political party affiliations. Local unions and central

(Continued on page 316)



SENATOR CAPPER  
Kansas

can Federation of Labor has filed its bill against injunction abuse with the Senate Judiciary Committee. James A. Emery, chief lobbyist for the National Manufacturers' Association, has filed a long brief in rebuttal. The principal issue in the 1930 election is a fair judiciary. Labor realizes clearly the ne-



SENATOR McMaster  
South Dakota

# Death of Du Bourg, 40 Years a Member, Leaves Gap

By GEORGE WHITFORD, L. U. No. 3

**UNF** SPECTACULAR work day by day. Doing the little things faithfully. Asking no acclaim. Seeking no favor. This was the life of Charles Du Bourg, whose recent death has left a big gap in the ranks of Local Union No. 3. Though gaps in union ranks are usually filled up rapidly, there isn't a man of us who hasn't missed Brother Du Bourg. He was a faithful wheel-horse, upon whose broad shoulders many tasks were laid.

He was one of the members present at the first meeting of this local 38 years ago. He attended the last meeting held January 23, 1930. He was a loyal union man to his death.

Charley Du Bourg was one of the few members of our local who passed through the storms and trials of the organization from its inception, meeting all discouragements with a stout heart and strong will, clinging to the best ideals of unionism throughout.

Fortunately, he saw his fondest dreams realized in the triumph of his local over the combined forces of hostile employers and incompetent and dishonest elements in our own ranks.

No one in all the union appreciated more keenly than Du Bourg the tremendous struggle through which this organization passed under the leadership of H. H. Broach. Broach came to New York and raised our local from a disgraceful position in the International to the proud place of model organization for all other locals to copy. Charley never tired of contrasting our present meetings, our business administration, our discipline, our achievements and the benefits to the membership with the hap-hazard, wasteful, ineffectual, disorganized, weak organization which was Local No. 3 before the happy advent of Brother Broach.

#### Steadfast Courage

Charley was quiet and unpretentious. He was not an aggressive leader but he was a superb organization man. He had the steadfast courage of a mild-mannered man. He was loyal to his principles, which were the principles of unionism.

His greatest contribution to the union was a fine display of honest loyalty over a period of 40 years, which comprised the span of his life in the industry. The young member who follows the example of Charley Du Bourg will make a definite contribution to organized labor and will build permanently for himself and his family.

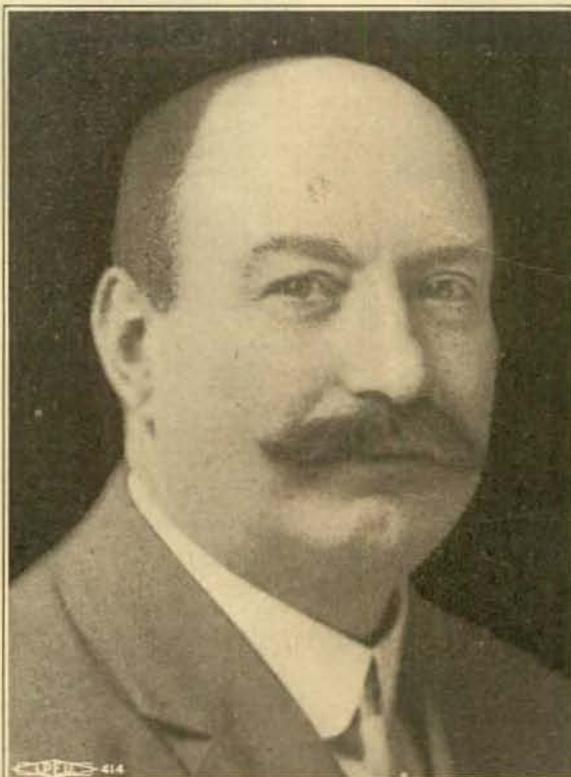
The young men who have recently come into this Local No. 3 can never appreciate the privileges they enjoy as do the members who worked under the old order.

A brief historical sketch of our local will shed some light on this situation: This organization was chartered under the name of the Electrical Union of New York City and Vicinity No. 5468, American Federation of Labor. The first meeting was held at the Pythagoras Hall, Room 3, 136 Canal Street, on November 3, 1891.

This meeting was an amalgamation of electrical workers who had been holding small, secret meetings. They were forced to work in secret lest they arouse hostile forces which might upset their plans. Mr. Charles Eidritz told the first committee of

**Is quiet, faithful, unassuming work in a union appreciated? This appreciation of the life and work of Charles Du Bourg would indicate it is.**

electrical workers that he would make the electrical workers who joined any organization "eat snowballs." This Eidritz person,



CHARLES DU BOURG

as you all know, is one of the employing contractors of New York City. He was successful in forcing his "snowball diet" on some of the members on a few occasions, but he has no part in providing union rations today.

After the arrival of Brother Broach, Eidritz and more of his stripe were capably handled. You all know the history and the results of Broach's efforts to rid this local of some of its worst enemies.

#### Old Horse-Car Days

Your present secretary and other old members, many of them still attending the meetings regularly, recall the early pioneer days when meetings were held in private houses. Members financed meetings at their own expense. There were no subways or automobiles. The only transportation was the old horse car, uncertain and uncomfortable, particularly in winter time. Despite all these handicaps, Brother DuBourg always answered "present" at rollcall. He never shirked a task and by his own example, encouraged less conscientious members to attend meetings and build up this

organization which laid the foundations for our present strong local.

Charley held nearly every office in the organization from the lowly capacity of "outside esquire" up. "Outside esquire," in the old days, was the man who stood outside the meeting and challenged all members seeking admission. If he passed them they were next confronted by the "inside esquire." If they passed his inspection they were passed into the meeting rooms where they presented themselves before the president, executed the necessary sign and took a place in the meeting. Secrecy and precautions were necessary in those early days.

At the first meeting there were about 50 members present. Now Charley Du Bourg has joined the following list of our first officers, who have preceded him to the grave:

J. J. Daly, vice president; George Middleton, recording secretary; Martin E. Bergen, financial secretary; Thomas McCann, Harry Gourling, trustees; William Ivory, walking delegate.

Of these first officers, David Lawson, president, and J. J. McPeak, trustee, are living.

There is a disposition on the part of us old timers to become reminiscent at a time like this. There is every reason for it in this case.

Charley Du Bourg's conduct, throughout 40 years of activity in this union has been an inspiration to hundreds of his fellow workers. We old-timers realize the effective work he has done in his own quiet way. We recommend to you younger members that you follow his example if you would build this union stronger and better.

#### Buy Union Made Hats

The time is here when you again buy your straw and Panama hats, and we appeal to you to buy only hats which bear the union label of the United Hatters of North America.

The best hats in the world are made in America in union factories, and every hat has the union label sewed under the sweatband. Hats which don't bear the union label are either imported from foreign countries, or made in America by scab labor.

The union label of the United Hatters of North America, under the sweatband, is the only guarantee that hats are made in America.

Buy only American made hats; they cost no more.

Remember that no hat is union made unless the union label is sewed under the sweatband.

Look for the union label when buying your straw and Panama hat.

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA,  
MARTIN LAWLER,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

A stitch in time saves nine and a consistent demand for union made goods or service often prevents a strike or lockout.

There is but one God—is it Allah or Jehovah? The palm-tree is sometimes called a date-tree, but there is only one tree.—Disraeli.

# Merry Adventures of Tom Brown, Lineman

By F. SHAPLAND, L. U. 230

**A**T the close of last century Tom Brown was floating around from place to place on the eastern side of the Rockies, mostly in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, following his trade of lineman, that is, he was one of the army of men whose occupation is the construction and maintenance of the network of wires which spreads like a vast spider's web over the continent.

Becoming tired of the extreme cold of the eastern winters, and learning from some of his floating brethren of the mild climate of the western slope, he decided to make a change, finally landing in Rossland, where he had the good luck to become acquainted with the famous Anglican Minister, Father Pat, known far and wide for his unselfish

**This gorgeous chronicle of the old days on the frontier line tells more about the linemen's job than yards of textbooks. Teddy, the Hermit is made of real flesh and blood.**

month when these accounts had to check up correctly with the other offices. Subscribers' accounts had to be made out and collected.

The routine of the office with its four lady operators required a lot of attention, but all these vexations paled into insignificance in comparison with the dreaded, monthly trial balance which generally kept Tom tied to his desk for many midnight hours before he had it correctly totaled up, and when it was finally completed and mailed to headquarters he would give a great sigh of relief and life would assume a more normal aspect for a while, and the careworn look, which his face had never worn before, temporarily disappear. He was never sorry when toll line troubles made it necessary for him to buckle on belt and spurs and mount his trusty broncho and ride away out into the vast snowy lowlands for a day or two, or at other times make his way up the steep mountain sides on snowshoes to pull broken mine wires up out of the snow and repair them.

#### Tom Invokes the Aid of the Goddess of Chance

Several months of this hectic life passed and then Tom, by a flip of a coin, appealed to the Goddess of Chance as to whether he would hold down the job a while longer or "float." The Goddess must have had a warm spot in her heart for Tom for she said "float."

An opportune letter from an old pal of his in Victoria, B. C., offering him a job at line work there, decided his next move. As soon as a temporary man had taken over his duties Tom left the land of webbed shoes and skis, with its four feet of snow on the level, and reached Victoria on March 13, 1900, to find summer weather prevailing, in startling contrast to that which he had so recently left.

The charms of this "outpost of the empire," with its old world air, its magnificent surroundings, and its unparalleled view of the snow-capped mountains on the mainland, so enthralled him that since then, like the "Village Preacher" in the "Deserted Village," he ne'er has changed nor wished to change his place.

The late R. B. McMicking, that grand old man of the telephone in the west, was at that time the local manager for the old Victoria & Esquimalt Com-

pany, by whom Tom became employed. He was a man who, by his sterling qualities and genial disposition, endeared himself to all, and by his employees was generally addressed as "Mr. Mac."

A few months after Tom's arrival the local company was bought out by the B. C. Telephone Company, and Tom found himself in the latter company's employ for the second time.

In 1901 the company built by contract their first toll line on Vancouver Island, which ran from Victoria to Nanaimo, a distance of about 87 miles, and Tom, armed with a copy of the specifications, was sent out with the pole gang as inspector for the company.

This line passed through some of the most romantic scenery on the island.

While building along the shores of Sooke Lake Tom became acquainted with a settler, Teddy Holmes, living alone in his shack at the water's edge. Teddy's open-handed hospitality made him a great favorite with hunters, fishermen and any wayfarers who might pass that way and no man was ever denied free bed and board when occasion demanded.

Teddy was a great reader and Tom and he met on common ground in discussing their favorite books and authors, and Tom was never tired of listening to Teddy's adventures while a deep-sea sailor.

When the pole line was completed, Tom took charge of a line gang and strung in the copper circuit, installing the several offices on the way. The section of the line running over the wooded Sooke hills was often broken down by falling trees, and it was Tom's duty to keep this section in repair.

#### No Causeway Then

Tom well remembers one sunny afternoon when, with other linemen, he was engaged in stringing some wires along Government Street, Victoria, near the present causeway, on the 80-foot poles, which used to stand like giant sentinels along the streets of the city.

While waiting for the call to "tie" he was gazing over the mud flats, watching the gulls circle gracefully around in the bright sunshine, sometimes swooping down in screaming covies to dispute for the possession of any tidbit which one of their

(Continued on page 314)



OLD HERMIT OF THE HILLS

charity, and also, upon unavoidable occasions, for his prowess as a champion of the Church Militant. A late, well-known writer on the coast relates this story of Father Pat in one of his books as told him by a miner:

The miner said one winter's day Father Pat met three drunken miners on a narrow trail, who roughly refused to let him pass. Exhausting all peaceful arguments without avail Father Pat said at last: "Well, if you won't let me by peaceably I'll fight you, one at a time!"

Did he get by, asked the writer? "He shure did," said the miner, emphatically. Shrewdly countered the writer: "Which one were you?" "I was the second feller," the miner admitted sheepishly.

Father Pat's untimely death by exposure cast a gloom in the hearts of all who knew him.

#### Rossland Days

Tom secured employment with the B. C. Telephone Company as local manager of their Rossland Office and suddenly became aware of the fact that he was the busiest man in the town.

The antique switchboards and hundred odd telephones were always in trouble. Occasionally lines had to be strung to accommodate new subscribers and before climbing the poles it was necessary to strike each one sharply with the back of a heavy axe and then jump in the clear to avoid the heavy mass of snow, in which the cross arms and insulators were buried, as it came thundering down.

Heavy toll line business within a large radius entailed a complicated system of bookkeeping, especially at the end of each



SHAPPY ON HIS PONY

The flying lineman of the old days

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to the  
Cause



of  
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**Industrial Thuggery** No secret political organization, society or party has been allowed to operate for long in the United States. Public opinion refuses to stand for it. There is something violently opposed to the American spirit of fair play in the political organization which operates in the night, behind masks, by means of disguises, closed books and secret personnel. Every time a gang has tried this it has been whipped by public opinion out of the American scene.

In view of the importance of industry and of industrial questions to the nation, it would appear that the same rule would hold good in such matters; and it would, if the same publicity could be given industrial problems as is given political. As public interest in industry grows, it will be increasingly difficult for secret industrial organizations to endure and operate.

Take the League for Industrial Rights. This is avowedly a secret organization. No one knows its officers. No one knows its makeup. No one knows who pays the bills. No one knows the real practices or aims of this organization. Dr. Clarence Bonnett, Tulane University, writing about this group, says: "It is without doubt the most secretive of associations today." All the public knows about this organization is what its paid lawyers grandiosely say about it.

Yet organized labor knows about it. Organized labor has every reason to believe that this organization exists to destroy, when possible, all labor unions. In other words, the American nation permits a secret organization, secretly officered, financed and manipulated, whose sole purpose is to hamper, ruin or destroy other open, above-board organizations, to exist, to operate and to flourish. If this is not conspiracy we should like to know what conspiracy is. Its existence is repugnant to every decent, fair-minded citizen of the commonwealth.

The real danger lies in the hidden character of its acts. All kinds of social evils thrive in darkness. Industrial spies, racketeers and gangsters, blacklists, strike-breakers—these are encouraged by secretiveness. Clandestine acts spring from clandestine manners. Secretiveness is the *sine qua non* of industrial thuggery.

An organization which was willing to dispossess 140 Danbury workingmen of their homes, to satisfy its will to destroy labor, does not come before the bar of public opinion with clean hands. And so long as such an organization chooses

to move in darkness it should not complain if sinister interpretations are placed upon its actions. It comes pre-judged, as the footpad does.

## Real Prosperity Index

Unemployment figures gathered by the American Federation of Labor are taking on new significance. Since autumn the number of men reporting has jumped from about 300,000 to about 700,000. This makes the statistical record much more reliable as a guide, and makes the figures probably the most authentic gathered by any agency in the United States. This is important.

There is doubt whether the unemployment figures gathered by the United States government during the census enumeration will be all that had been hoped. One census enumerator, in resigning, took occasion to denounce the way the jobless questionnaire was prepared. He declared that "it was altogether too complicated and evidently designed to hide the facts regarding unemployment." This extreme position we would not want to take, yet it perhaps records difficulties in the gathering of data which will mitigate against complete success. This is not all. No announcement has yet been forthcoming from the director of the census as to how the unemployment figures will be tabulated. It is understood by a novice in statistics that the method of tabulation can obscure or illuminate the actual results.

Those business conservatives and their agents in high places who are indifferent to accurate unemployment figures are making a big mistake. They may not know it but machine civilization is on trial. There is nothing final about its ascendancy. It stands or falls by what it does for the common man. The real prosperity index is not bank clearings, stock market quotations, corporation dividends, or pig iron production, but the number of men permanently at work. And the first thing to be done to cure unemployment is to know its extent.

## Cheap Banking Leadership

It has often been remarked that great banks do not give the economic leadership their positions warrant. Yet we did not expect to see the National City Bank descend to the level of a cheap, industrial agitator. In its bulletin for April it declares:

"Mention is frequently made of one other deterrent to a full resumption of building activity, namely, the relatively high cost of labor. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York's index of wages in the building trades for February stood at 242, on the basis of 1913 as 100, which compares with 233 in February, 1929, and is the highest ever reached. Meanwhile a report given out on March 25 by the American Federation of Labor indicates that 42 per cent of its members engaged in the building trades were unemployed in March (preliminary figures), 43 per cent in February and 34 per cent in March of 1929. A feeling prevails that in view of the general tendency of costs and prices, new buildings may not be a first-class investment at the present time."

Here is a guarded but direct appeal for a reduction in wages. It will be used by every small-minded boss in the country as an excuse for such a reduction. And there is no

economic excuse for the point of view. It is tawdry sensationalism.

In the first place, labor has already taken a huge loss as a result of the depression. That loss has been taken in prolonged unemployment. If justice were done labor, wages would be increased, not lowered.

In the second place, business would be hurt by a reduction in wage. Hear what President Hoover's Committee on Recent Economic Changes says about the depression of 1921.

"For a time it was hard to get men enough, even at rising rates. When prices fell precipitously in 1920-21 and unemployment was rife, the moment to insist on wage reductions seemed to have come. But the trade unions offered strenuous resistance, despite the number of the temporarily idle. Their resistance was more effective than it would have been had not the growth of population been retarded for some years. The prices of labor were cut, to be sure, but not cut as much as the prices of consumers' goods. Hence, when employment became tolerably full again toward the close of 1922, wage earners found themselves in possession of relatively large purchasing power. Then the economic advantages of a broad consumers' market began to appear. Employers discovered that their inability to 'liquidate labor' had been fortunate for themselves, as well as for their employees. The doctrine of high wages found conspicuous champions among the business leaders, and their formulations favored its spread. Discoveries in science, as well as in practical life, have often been made thus by observing the consequences of a thwarted effort."

Why the National City Bank should want to join the side of economic illiterates in advocating the opposite is more than we can see.

#### Democracy in Telephones

We have said repeatedly that installation of dial telephones is forcing subscribers to become employees of the telephone company. We did not look to see so swift and so complete confirmation of our point of view. In the nation's capital the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, a subsidiary of Bell, is replacing manual with automatic operators. But this does not eliminate manual work. It passes it on to the public. In the course of the replacement the question came up "What shall we do with the White House? Shall we force the President of the United States and his staff to become employees of Bell?" And this is how the problem was solved. We shall let the Washington Star take up the story here. Quite innocently it pens a bitter editorial against the telephone policies.

"Special consideration is to be given the White House in the matter of installing the dial telephones.

"It has been learned that of the 12 trunk lines operating at the White House only two of them will be included in the dial arrangement. The others will be handled by hand operators.

"The decision to continue the hand operation of all but two of the White House trunk lines is said to have been prompted by a wish on the part of the telephone company to avoid causing the President and his secretaries unnecessary labor. It was determined that these government servants are busy enough without having to take time to manipulate dials

every time they have occasion to talk over the telephone."

But the other 500,000 Washingtonians can get busy calling their own numbers. Note, dear public, telephone rates never decrease with the installation of automatic service.

**Judge Parker** There is hope for American labor in the Judge Parker incident. Innocently or otherwise, Judge Parker became identified, early in the Senate debate, with the "yellow dog contract." Senator Borah best sketched this significance to public policy of such a stand:

"Is not the public, the state, the national government interested in striking down, as contrary to public policy, as at war with the public welfare, all those over-reaching contracts which rob those who work of the discretion, of the liberty, of choice as to how they shall conduct themselves so long as they conduct themselves lawfully in their interests?"

Senator Borah rightly conceives the "yellow dog contract" not merely a menace to union labor but to the entire commonwealth. This was the sole issue in the Parker case. But we must not miss the fact that, as in the discussions of the Hughes appointment, the U. S. Supreme Court came in for deep scrutiny. This is really a new development in American life. The court is no longer looked upon as the sacred tribunal of abstract justice, but as a policy-making body often in conflict with Congress. The policies of a prospective appointee to that court loom then as of prime importance. The day is gone when the American people fall down and worship its courts—the courts have proved so often their own lack of reverence for law and for themselves.

**Labor and Banks** A good deal of capital is being made in business circles at the expense of labor of the failure of certain labor banks. The propagandists for big business take these failures as awful object lessons to labor to stay out of a field where only big, brainy, business men of exceptional talent belong. Bank management is a mysterious art, according to these writers, in which mere labor leaders cannot participate.

Of course, this is mischievous nonsense. We do not in any way underestimate or disparage the banking business. Like every other business, it takes talent, patience, honesty, and specialized knowledge. But so does being an electrical worker or a locomotive engineer. Though we do not disparage banking, we know it can be mastered as well by talented, patient, honest and self-trained workers as by bankers.

We are making this assertion without fear of refutation, and we are basing it on facts. One would think by the excitement in the Nation's Business, and other periodicals, that it is only labor banks which fail. But between the years 1921 and 1929, 4,925 banks out of a total of 30,812, or about 15 per cent, failed in the United States. This is rather an astounding record, when we consider the fact that these banks were captained by big, brainy, business men, and had the mantle of the state thrown around them. And these figures say nothing about those banks saved by consolidation. But it is such failures that we do not much hear about. The failure of one labor bank rates oceans of space in conservative business periodicals, but the frequent failure of bankers' banks are hushed up.



# WOMAN'S WORK



## REDECORATING THE HOME FOR SPRING

By SALLY LUNN

THAT old-fashioned impulse to clean, brighten and improve our homes at the beginning of warm weather still seems to hit the modern housewife with the same irresistible force as it did our grandmothers, but in these times with homes arranged so that they may be kept clean all the time, and mechanical aids to help us do it, the orgy of washing, dusting, ripping up carpets and so forth is not so necessary. But the need to make over our homes into more beautiful and useful abodes is almost always felt. I know that there are dozens of ways I can think of to improve my home, and frequently the means to do it are at hand or could be purchased inexpensively and yet I can't seem to find the time to get it done. Maybe you have felt the same way. Let's make a firm resolution to put it off no longer, and try to make our homes just as attractive and livable as we can, with all the means that we can command.

If, in our redecorating program, we can put a few men to work for a short time we will be doing both ourselves and our fellow workers a favor. Competent men, who usually would be too busy with steady jobs in new building work to bother with our small requirements, now are at liberty, many of them direly in need. Perhaps never again will circumstances so favor people who have a little building or repairing to do. It is really a public duty to have any work you need done, done now, so let's survey the house with a critical eye, and call in the experts, if we need them, to prescribe the treatment.

### Color Important

Walls are often the first to deteriorate, and being such large, visible areas they are particularly depressing when dingy, cracked or ugly in color. If you are satisfied with the color of your walls and they are merely soiled, you can clean them by rubbing with wall-paper cleaner. Cracks should be patched and a new surfacing applied. And now we come to the question of color, and that is important. If you have a room that does not look inviting, that you don't like to stay in and use as little as possible, consider whether the walls are not the wrong color. Only a room that gets plenty of sunlight should have blue, gray or neutral walls, for these colors make it look cool. A dark room should have sunshiny walls of cream, yellow, apricot or pink, and a small room should also be finished in a light color, which makes it appear larger. Only a very large, even baronial, room can stand to have walls of a dark color. Haven't you sat in somebody's little living room or dining room and felt the dark red walls pressing in on you? Psychologists claim that dark red or dark green walls in dining rooms will ruin the digestion. I am sure that everybody would feel more like eating if the walls were cheery and bright. By the way, don't choose a large or brightly colored pattern in wall paper unless you can afford to have it changed before long, for you will get tired of it sooner than of a small, inconspicuous one, and the big

figures will make the room seem smaller.

Look over your floors. If they are soiled, the finish worn off or the wood splintered, the only thing to do is to sandpaper right down to the fresh clean wood and refinish. Sometimes only spots are badly worn and can be touched up without sanding the whole floor and this can be done by hand. But in large areas it is worth while to call in the man with the sanding machine who can take your whole floor down evenly a fraction of an inch, and give you a smooth, clean surface to work on. Even if your floors are not hardwood you can improve their appearance, for I have seen old pine floors that have been sanded, lightly rubbed with stain, and waxed, that are very attractive. If your kitchen, pantry or bathroom floor is in bad condition, why not cover it with linoleum? It is worth while to buy the best grade of inlaid linoleum and have it laid over felt and cemented in place, for that will give you a floor almost as permanent as wood and easier to keep clean. Some linoleums come already treated with wax or lacquer and can be kept clean with a dry mop, or occasional wiping with a damp cloth. Sometimes a floor that is merely soiled can be improved by staining it a dark walnut tone and waxing.

If you have heavy rugs that are hard to keep neat, why not send them to the cleaner at the beginning of summer to be cleaned and stored until fall? Then allow yourself the luxury of some inexpensive fibre rugs. You can buy them very cheaply and they are worth their cost as they will save wear on your heavy rugs. You will find they are much easier to keep swept as they do not catch lint. And they give such a cool, summery appearance!

Rugs, as a general rule, should be of neutral color, or have a neutral background with a small pattern in brighter tones. Gray, taupe, tan, dull blue, prune, or raisin are good and should be chosen to harmonize with your furniture. Fibre rugs may be in lighter colors.

The window areas are the next point of attention. Do your curtains need only a good washing to make them presentable once more? Or are they faded and dull? Let me confess that I have never been able to dye curtains satisfactorily at home. Perhaps others can, but mine always fade when exposed to strong sunlight. Colored bedroom curtains that have faded can at least be bleached white with "white" dye you can get at any drug store, if you can't afford to replace them.

### Curtains Made Easily

However, anyone who has a sewing machine with attachments can run up lovely bedroom curtains very quickly and inexpensively. Choose a voile, dimity, organdie or similar fabric, and don't skimp on material. Most cheap, ready-made curtains are much too narrow. Make your pair of curtains each at least 36 inches wide for a single window. Use your smallest hemmer attachment and your ruffler for the ruffles. Bedroom cur-

tains are pretty in pale flower tints that contrast with the walls. For instance, in a sunny bedroom with turquoise blue walls I am going to use organdie curtains in a pale apricot shade. In the bedroom on the cool side of the house, with apricot walls, I am going to use a lighter apricot voile for curtains with turquoise blue overdrapes. And I am going to repeat the apricot and turquoise in the bathroom between the two rooms, which will have blue walls and an apricot rubberized rayon shower curtain and window curtains (yes, they come in sets!).

Inexpensive voile, I have found, makes very satisfactory glass curtains for the living room, but my particular favorite is theatrical gauze. This now comes in several colors, some in two-tone shades. Some stunning effects may be obtained by combining theatrical gauze with a lower section of linen or shantung, with a little hand embroidery to finish the seam. This gives you light with privacy, as the heavier lower section shuts your room off from the public gaze. The dark, heavy overdrapes can be sent to the cleaners and stored for the summer. You will not want them shutting off the air in warm weather.

Oh! I nearly forgot! If you are simply *aching* for tile walls in your bathroom and don't think you'll ever be able to afford it, there is a heavy tile board which is easily applied and may be enameled any color you wish, with a border in a contrasting color, maybe. It is waterproof and won't crack and looks very presentable and will cost only a fraction of what real tile would. This tile board may also be used to finish kitchen walls.

### Plenty of Outlets

Of course, no program in home improvement is complete without a survey of the electrical fixtures. Have you plenty of outlets? I don't believe anyone ever has too many. The old chandeliers and hanging fixtures—what dust-catchers they are!—are not being used so much any more, lamps, with their shaded glow, giving a cosier, more flattering appearance to the room. If you have some atrocity you've always disliked dangling from your ceiling, why not have it pulled out and sell it to the second-hand man? Install a single, small, inconspicuous light on the ceiling and have that handy electrician of yours put in some more outlets for lamps. By the way, you can now get shaded porcelain bathroom lights with a built-in outlet which is convenient for the curling iron or electric heater.

I saw the loveliest lamp shade the other day—transparent, pale blue, almost silvery in effect. It was a single thickness of fabric, pleated and tied with a black cord. My hostess noticed me admiring it and said, "My husband made that." Her husband is an architect and it seems that he used tracing cloth, a stiff, pale blue linen fabric, had it pleated and punched for the cord, and attached it over an ordinary wire frame. When

(Continued on page 310)

# Play-Days

A carefree  
group of  
sports  
clothes for  
Summer



PCE

Courtesy Cotton Textile Inst.



Colorful cottons—gingham,  
broadcloth and prints—are  
used for the three jaunty  
outfits above, as cottons  
gain in fashion importance

The all-white suit  
at right has skirt,  
cardigan, slipover  
and tam of knit wool



Herbert Photo

414

# ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh  
or Two

So much poetic talent among our wire-patcher buddies that one page can't hold it all. Naturally we have to take care of the old customers first. Here's Oggie, of Oil City, back again, after, he says, "many moons of being in, sort of a cataleptic state." Guess this ballad is based on personal experience, eh, Oggie?

#### Aesop Electrically

Now gather round closely, sweet children dear,  
I'll tell you a fable, 'tis too true, I fear.

Of a brave little feller, who'd ne'er done no wrong;  
Who went into contracting, with joy and a song.

With joy and a song, was 'bout all he had,  
To go into contracting, this poor little lad.

He never cut prices and had lots to eat;  
The wife and the kiddies had shoes on their feet.

And maybe some time, when he "had the mon'"

They'd go to a movie and "make-a the fun."

So things they were rosy, no clouds in the sky  
Till price-cutting varmints came fluttering by.

A-cutting and slashing, the prices did fall.  
Our brave little feller, soon went to the wall.

He wouldn't cut prices, nor use any junk,  
And that is the reason his ship is now sunk.

And over his body the varmints crow long,  
This poor little feller who never done wrong.

Now, children, this story will end quite all right  
If you don't get varmints to put in your light.

OGGIE.  
L. U. No. 1099, Oil City, Pa.

#### Following Around

"A friend of mine arrived in this city from Cork City, Ireland," says M. J. Butler, of L. U. No. 3. "He was on his way to the big city of Philadelphia. And as he emerged into Forty-second Street at Grand Central he was trying to make his way to the Pennsylvania Station and he was annoyed by the Yellow Taxi men calling out, 'Taxi, Yellow Taxi!' Murphy said, 'No, I'll walk.'

"Arriving in Philadelphia next morning he met with the same demands, 'Yellow Taxi, sir, Yellow Taxi!'

"Murphy turned and said, 'No, blast you, I told you last night, no! So what are you following me around for?'"

A fountain pen is a small, cylindrical object which you shovel into the furnace along with your watch, cracks Tighe, of L. U. No. 675, Elizabeth, N. J. Lucky winter is about over.

"Tip" finally came through, and here it is, boys, what you've been waiting for—

#### The Handy Hickey

The handiest hickey that ever I saw  
Would curb the wild tongue of a mother-in-law;  
It would help any man to gain goals which he sought  
But it couldn't be pilfered or bartered or bought.

It would fill any hive with abundance of honey;  
It brought many a man a mitt full of money;  
And though it functioned the best when used by smart men,  
It has gotten results for a fool now and then.

The "how" to possess it I seldom have found;  
Still, I see good results which it fetches around;  
So I hope that some day before time brings my end  
That I'll own it for keeps—"tis patience—my friend.

"TIP,"  
Local Union No. 65.

A reminiscence of the World War, from L. U. No. 595, and we seem to recognize the handwriting.

#### A Dark and Stormy Night

Private O'Brien was on duty one stormy night in Flanders Field. Huts big enough for one man were placed at intervals. Hugging his rifle on his side stood our hero. In the small hours of the morning he heard some one splashing toward him. It was his second looey, who inquired, "Well, what do you know?" "Not a hell of a lot, but I know enough to stay out of the rain."

MINTS SAUCE,  
L. U. No. 595.

#### The Almighty Dollar

Stone walls do not  
A prison make,  
If you have lots  
'N lots o' jake.

—

#### The Floater's Chance

A jobless wireman on the Bowery,  
In a strange town alone;  
Was floating here and there,  
Just like a rolling stone.

While wandering in the darkness,  
One cold and rainy night;  
I went into a dingy restaurant,  
With only one dim light.

The dirty cook was a tinkering,  
With an old snap switch;  
Muttering something Polish,  
Just like an "Ith Ka Vitch."

I didn't know what to order  
With a bum dime in my pocket;  
Instead of food on the counter,  
Laid a dilapidated socket.

I didn't have a goll durn tool,  
Just my old faithful knife;  
That was very dull and rusty,  
But it sure did save my life.

• • •  
New York was an awful place,  
With so many people around;  
Give me a quiet desert space,  
Where I cannot hear a sound.

WALTER H. HENDRICK,  
Card No. 263427, Local No. 7.

We can't leave out the "Duke," particularly when he wants to refute that impression that he is old and gray-haired and presumably tottering, when he actually is a powerful he-man in the full flush of youth—but, girls, guess he won't be able to deny that he is married.

The "Duke" wants to tell Walter Hendricks of Local No. 7 that his challenge is accepted with pleasure and says "that is the kind of stuff that keeps this page alive. This page would suffer if it were not for boys like yourself—'Tip,' Masterson and 'Skorgy,' all masters in their line." We sure agree and could name some more.

#### True Confessions

By the "Duke" of Local No. 245

It's true I climb poles, and often dig holes,  
And work with the "con" and pliers;  
I take the gaffer's slurs as I climb with my spurs,  
Yet sing as I dead-end the wires.

I'm at home on an arm, where there's unseeen harm.  
One must be every minute alert,  
Where there's power to be used, there's kettles to be fused,  
Yet I will hum at my work.

When the day's work is done, and the evening's begun

And the Journal's arrived on time,  
It's a glorious feeling as peace comes a-stealing.

And you look for these jesters and rhymes.

There's McKay, the old-timer, and Hendricks,  
the rhymers,  
And a fellow that signs himself "Bill."  
There's "Skorgy" and "Tip," their stuff is the "pip,"

And Masterson gives us a thrill.

There's many messages as you turn the pages,  
As news from many locals are sent.  
You read of traditions and learn of conditions,  
And will find it an evening well spent.

There's one well-deserving, who signs himself Irvine,  
And McDonald, who calls himself "Flea,"  
They bring realization of this great organization,  
So come whistle a tune with me.

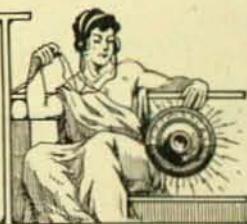
## LONG ARM OF RIGHTEOUS INDIGNATION

Drawn for Electrical Workers' Journal by Harris S. Goodwin





# RADIO



## TECHNIQUE OF TELEVISION EXPLAINED

By AUSTIN C. LESCARBOURA, Member I. R. E., Member A. I. E. E.

**W**E have heard so much of television, and seen so little, that its arrival in our midst is going unnoticed, reminding one of the old fable of "Wolf, Wolf." Television has been a false alarm so often that few are ready to believe that it is here. But such is the case.

Television is not here in a perfected state. But it has definitely left the laboratory for the store and the home. At least one firm is placing three models of radiovisors, or machines for the reception of television signals by radio, on the commercial market, the while not denying the shortcomings of the science. But these very shortcomings make imperative the study of television by the electrical fraternity, that they may aid television safely to that point when standardized design, mass production, and automatic operation will speed it on its way alone.

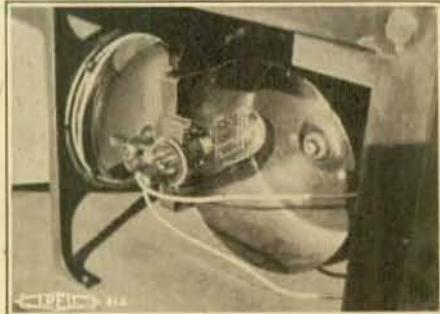
The difficulties in the path of faithful television pictures concerns to a large degree the breaking up and reconstruction of the picture. For the principle on which present television technique is based is as follows: Only a small portion of an entire picture may be transmitted by radio at once. So the picture is broken up or scanned by what might be called a roving eye, which sees but a portion of the picture at a time, and transmits only what it sees, as it scans the picture from left to right, working from the top down, in much the manner of a person reading a page of print. At the receiving end these portions are reconstructed into a unified whole, resembling the entire picture which has been transmitted on the analogous page of print. The smaller and more numerous the transmitted portions or lines of type, the more faithful and detailed the image. But since the broadcast channel required widens in proportion to the number of lines transmitted, the present crowded condition of the radio ether definitely limits the detail obtainable in this manner. But television engineers are far from the end of their resources. In fact, they are just beginning to realize the many avenues of approach open to them, whereby they may improve the quality of television signals. This phase of the work may best be left to the ingenuity of research engineers in their laboratories.



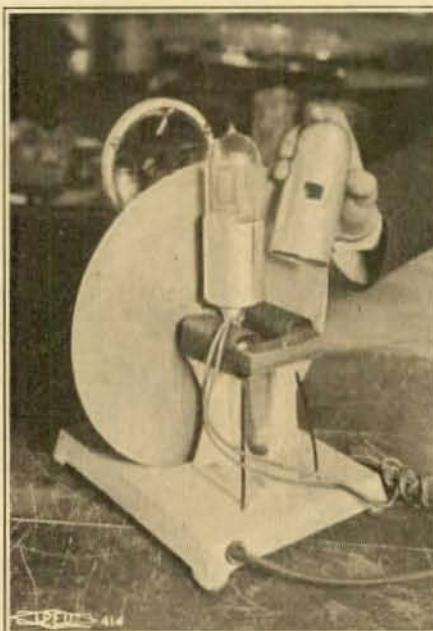
LARGE RADIOVISOR FOR LAY USE

### Like Radio Loud Speaker

That phase of television which affects the engineer in the field concerns the apparatus already developed. The radiovisor, or apparatus with which television signals are converted into sight, is analogous to the loud speaker in radio, which converts the signals into sound. In both cases the signals are in the same form as they enter the radio set. But whereas broadcasting occupies the middle wave lengths and requires a standard receiver, television signals are impressed on low wave lengths and require a short-wave receiver. Any good short-wave receiver will do to receive and amplify television signals, though for good reception, the usual short-wave set, due to its regenerative quality, is faulty in the extreme.



SCANNING DRUM, NEON LAMP, MAGNIFYING LENS AND MOTOR MAKE UP THIS HOME RADIOVISOR



AN EXPERIMENTAL OUTFIT

For radio purposes selectivity is a desirable feature. But in television work where much of the detail is dependent on the wide side bands, selectivity cuts the bands and prohibits detail. For this reason a special short-wave receiver, though not necessary, is desirable.

Instead of a loud speaker, sight broadcasting calls for the radiovisor. Essentially, this consists of a neon lamp, a scanning disc or drum motivated by a motor, and a lens through which to see the picture. The disc has 48 holes or eyes corresponding to 48 lines of type. Off-standard sets have 24 or 60 holes. The speed of the disc is such that 15 pictures are seen each second, or, to continue the metaphor, each complete line has 15 words. At the transmitting end the picture is scanned by a corresponding

disc, the photo-electric cells translating the lights and shadows into varying electrical values which are impressed on the outgoing carrier wave in much the manner of a sound radio signal. At the receiving end this varying current, instead of motivating a loud-speaker unit, motivates the neon lamp whose flickering glow represents the lights and shadows of the picture. This lamp is scanned by a disc in front, so that the flickering glow is woven into 48 strips of varying intensity, weaving an image immediately followed by another and another, which are enlarged by the magnifying lens in front of the disc. This in essence is the manner in which radio television pictures are received.

### Must Be Synchronized

Several factors in the process must be stressed. Obviously, the disc of the radiovisor must have the same number of holes as that of the transmitter, and must revolve at the same speed, if the eye of the radiovisor is to be focused on the part of the picture at that instant being seen and transmitted by the station. Since most television stations use 48-hole discs, that number is standard and should be used in the radiovisor, though other discs can be used. Where the A. C. power line connected to the motor which turns the radiovisor disc, is the same as that on which the transmitter operates, synchronization is automatic and the radiovisor will keep in step with the transmitter once it gets in step. But where a different power system is used, synchronization must be attained by manual means, such as the use of a rheostat.

The television station may be found by "fishing" with short-wave receiver and radiovisor. But a station may be tuned in without the operator being aware of it, due to the disc being out of synchronization. For this reason it is best to tune in the signals by means of a loud speaker. Such signals may be recognized by their buzz-saw note. They are tuned in as loudly and clearly as possible, since far greater signal strength is required for television reception than for

(Continued on page 320)

# CONSTRUCTIVE HINTS

**Brushes.** See that the brushes move freely in the holders and at the same time make firm even contact with the collector rings. The pressure should be between  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and 2 lbs. per square inch. **Keep an extra set on hand.**

**Collector Rings.** Keep the rings clean and maintain their polished surfaces. Ordinarily the rings will require only occasional wiping with a piece of canvas or non-linting substance.

**Heating.** Do not depend on the hand to determine the temperature of generator; use a thermometer. If there is any doubt about the safe operating temperature, take temperature of windings and confer with the nearest office of the Company. Give full details.

#### Central Station Notes

Three-phase transmission is used in preference to single-phase or two-phase because it is more economical of copper. If a single-phase, two-wire transmission, operating a certain voltage requires a certain amount (or 100 per cent) of copper, an equivalent two-phase, four-wire transmission will also require 100 per cent. An equivalent three-wire, three-phase transmission will require only 75 per cent of the copper. A four-wire three-phase transmission, with the neutral the same size as the outers, will require only 33.3 per cent.

#### Standard Frequency

The standard frequency in the United States may now be said to be 60 cycles. It appears that it is desirable in practically every case to adopt this rather than any other frequency. The economies and advantages that were expected to result from the use of 25 cycles for electrical energy transmission have not in general materialized. A number of plants which generate at 25 cycles have been constructed which necessitates the installation of 25 to 60-cycle frequency changers where 60 cycles is demanded.

#### Sub-Stations

Sub-stations may in general be divided into four general classes:

1. Transformer sub-stations.
2. Rotary converter sub-stations.
3. Motor generator sub-stations.
4. Frequency-changer sub-stations.

**Transformer Sub-Stations.** This station is one in which the alternating current voltage is lowered with step-down transformers, from the transmission voltage to one suitable for distribution to the consumer or to the power load. Usually the distribution primary feeders operate at 2,200 or 2,300 volts. Hence, the low tension side of the step-down transformer develops this voltage. A potential or feeder regulator, which may be automatic or non-automatic, is usually inserted in each feeder to maintain the voltage at the distant end of the feeder practically constant. In a transformer substation the pressure is transformed from one voltage to another, but the energy is not converted from alternating to direct current or the reverse.

**Rotary Converter Sub-Stations.** In a synchronous or rotary converter sub-station, conversion from alternating to direct current is effected. Usually the high voltage must be decreased with a transformer on

the alternating current side of the synchronous converter, because there is a certain fixed ratio between the alternating voltage impressed on a synchronous converter and the direct voltage delivered by it. With a single-phase converter the alternating current is 71 per cent of the direct voltage. With a three-phase machine the alternating is 61 per cent of the direct voltage. Hence to change the direct voltage delivered by the converter, the alternating must be varied accordingly. By changing the field excitation, a converter may be made to correct or compensate for low power factor. The direct electro-motive force impressed on the line by a synchronous converter may be varied by using a booster—a small generator either in the alternating or direct current side of the machine, or by varying the alternating impressed voltage with a potential regulator or a transformer having taps. (Note: Synchronous converters are somewhat more efficient than motor generators. They find their widest application in direct-current street railway service.)

**Motor Generator Sub-Stations.** Such an outfit may be used particularly in industrial plants, where direct-current energy is required for use. The direct current impressed on the line may be any reasonable one, by providing a generator of suitable characteristics, and it may be controlled manually or by a field rheostat or automatically with an automatic voltage regulator. Motor generators are sometimes preferred to synchronous converters, because the motor generators are possibly somewhat more readily operated. The synchronous converter outfits are the more efficient.

**Frequency - Changer Sub - Stations** are those in which alternating current power at one frequency is changed to alternating power at a different frequency. The frequency-changer sub-station is somewhat similar to the synchronous motor sub-stations except that the direct current generator and its switching and control equipment are replaced by an alternating current generator and outfit. Frequency-changer stations in the United States ordinarily change from 60 to 25 cycles, or the reverse.

#### Lightning Protector

A lightning protector is an electrical safety valve. The duty of the protector on an electrical system is to relieve the system of abnormally-high voltages, in a manner somewhat similar to the way a safety valve relieves a steam boiler of an excessively-high pressure. Just as the safety should stop the escape of steam after the abnormal conditions have been relieved, so should a lightning protector stop the flow of current after the high potential has been relieved. Thus any device which will, under the influence of a voltage above normal, permit current to flow through it and which will, when abnormal conditions cease to exist, stop the flow of that current, constitutes a lightning protector.

#### Old House Wiring

In wiring an old house the main demand is speed and ease of completion, minus unsightly marking of floors, walls, or ceilings, which remain as evidence of the units installed. The following notes are work

hints dealing with work on old houses:

**Extension Bit Holder.** At times on the job it becomes necessary to make an especially long extension bit holder to bore a hole through a partition obstruction. A holder of the required length may be made by welding an 11-16ths bit point to a piece of  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch gas pipe and welding the bit brace end of the shank to the other end of the pipe, thereby completing a bit and holder long enough to bore through the obstruction.

**Door Knob Bit Holder.** An ordinary door knob makes a good bit holder when boring a hole in close quarters. The shank of the bit is fitted to the knob after the tapered end has been cut off. Drill a hole through the shank and fasten the shank to the knob with a stove bolt. On many places where an electrical worker cannot use a brace and bit, this knob bit holder will prove extremely useful.

**Ratchet Drill Bit Holder.** Ratchet drills of the many patented types on the market are valuable tools to drive a drill or bit auger on old house work. The advantage of being able to gradually send the bit through by short or long ratchet movements, gives this tool a wide range of flexibility. This tool enables an electrical worker to bore a hole in narrow locations.

**Pipe Wrench Driver.** When all other methods fail the electrical worker has to get a hole through using an ordinary pipe wrench in the shank of the bit and slowly drive the bit through.

**Syracuse Bits.** Syracuse bits of various lengths are valuable in old house work as aids to locating outlets and wire-ways. Expert old house workers generally have an assortment to take care of the situations met.

**Partition Lamp.** A three-volt, miniature incandescent lamp with a dry cell battery comes in handy to explore partitions. The use of wax candles on old house work is dangerous. The miniature lamp can be lowered into a floor or partition opening without a fire hazard. The light produced is enough to enable the electrical worker to inspect the opening.

**Mirror Aids.** By combining the use of a hand mirror of about six inches by six inches with the partition lamp the mirror acts as a reflector and adds to the efficiency of the light. A small pocket mirror can be used where the floor opening or partition opening is too small.

**Weighted Fish Line Head.** It sometimes becomes necessary to take steps to enable an electrical worker to push a fish line straight ahead and avoid curls, which send the fish line in an opposite direction. One way of doing this is to tape a short strip of electrician's solder to the head of the fish line. This solder will hold the end down and enable straight ahead pushing to be done.

**Plumbers' Tank Chain.** The use of a short length of plumbers' water tank chain is of great value on old house work. For partition work and bracket outlets the use of a piece of this chain on the fish wire or on piece of fishing line acts as a useful aid in allowing the journeyman to hook the helper and then pull his BX cable through.

**Pull Socket Chain.** A piece of pull socket chain may be used in a similar manner to the plumbers' chain. Some electrical workers prefer one, others prefer the other.

# EVERYDAY SCIENCE

## "Scrambled" Speech to Keep Radio-Telephone Messages Secret

Telephone research engineers are working on methods of rendering radio-telephone conversation unintelligible to all except the two persons holding the conversation.

As telephone conversations are thrown across the Atlantic Ocean on radio waves, it is possible with a radio receiver tuned to the same wave length as the transmitter to listen in on the conversations. Through the use of modulators, demodulators and filters, whereby high frequencies become low frequencies, and vice versa, a telephone conversation is rendered unintelligible to a listener-in unless it comes through apparatus which inverts the process by which the message has originally been "scrambled."

At a demonstration of this principle given by Sergius P. Grace, assistant vice president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, at a convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at Atlanta, Ga., Mr. Grace spoke into a receiver in which was incorporated another device of the Bell Laboratories known as a "speech delay spring," by which the voice of the speaker is delayed for a period approximating two seconds. (This device was developed for use in long distance and transatlantic lines where a slight delay is necessary to permit certain contact-closing devices to operate prior to the actual transmission of the electrical speech waves.) Speaking into the receiver Mr. Grace gave the cryptic words: "Fay-o-bonno Jaycett Play-a-teen Crinkano," and two seconds later from the loud speakers came the inverted words: "Allegheny Mountain Telephone Company."

## Seed Corn Tested by Electric Refrigerator

A huge electrically-equipped refrigerating plant has been set up in the cornfield on the Funk Brothers' experimental farm near Bloomington, Ill., by J. H. Holbert, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to determine what strains of corn will best resist frost and near-freezing temperatures. Professor Holbert is the man who developed the theory of temperature control in corn experiments, and is now using the famous Funk farms for carrying on his work.

The plant has been in operation for several weeks and certain strains of corn held at 32 degrees for an hour were not injured, while others more susceptible to freezing temperature were killed or plainly injured. The refrigerator is suspended on a framework and is lowered over the stalks to be tested. Four hills are enclosed at one time.

In one case, where the refrigerator had held the temperature at 32 degrees for an hour on two nights, one hybrid cornstalk remained perfectly green and natural, while another came through with one stalk in good condition and another killed.

The results of Professor Holbert's experiments are being watched with great interest by agriculturists over the country. The amount of cold weather that corn can stand without injury is a vital factor in its yield and maturity, and farmers now have no exact knowledge of the subject. It is hoped to develop a corn that will not be injured by temperatures of 32 degrees and lower.

## World's Largest Electric Lamp

The world's largest electric lamp, a monster 50,000-watt experimental bulb built recently, is like a radio tube in appearance. At the top of the bulb, a radiator made of metal fins carries off the intense heat generated by the white-hot tungsten filament, which has a temperature of 5,500 degrees Fahrenheit—twice as hot as molten steel. The bulb is filled with nitrogen gas, whose circulation cools it and carries upward into the radiator evaporated or thrown-off tungsten particles from the filament, thus preventing blackening of the walls.

Although the present lamp is intended simply for a test by its designer, such huge lights ultimately may find use in airport lighting and for the illumination of motion picture studios.

## Wooden Discs Reduce Noise in Street Cars

Among the various devices developed during the past few years to reduce noise in operation of electric street cars is one which has been developed and experimented with by engineers of the Public Service Company of New Jersey.

Much of the irritating noise in the operation of street cars comes from vibration produced by metal contact of the wheels on steel rails. Rubber pads and lead-filled grooves have been used by other street railway companies to deaden the vibration set up in the wheels. Public Service engineers bored holes in the web of the wheels, on either side of which were bolted wooden blocks of slightly larger diameter than the holes. In addition, grooves were cut around the gears and pinions and filled with lead. Canvas strips were also placed between moving metal parts to reduce scraping noises developed in operation.

These devices have been installed in one car, and preliminary tests indicate a reduction in noise of about 50 per cent. Other cars will be equipped as they pass through the shop for periodic overhaul, and if further tests are satisfactory, all cars will eventually be equipped with the new devices.

## Future Electric Lamps May Be Without Filaments

Experiments in gas-filled lamps using the rare neon and argon gases indicate that the incandescent electric lamp of today will soon be replaced by a luminous lamp containing gas of some kind, but without the tungsten or carbon filaments at present used.

The advantages expected to be obtained are longer life and less consumption of current for a given amount of light, meaning less cost to consumers for the same amount of light or a greater amount of light for the same money.

Lamps of this type have been used extensively in electrical signs and in fog beacons in aviation work.

## Electric Cleaners For Apples and Cows

Apples are being cleansed of spray residue and cows are being scientifically groomed by two recent applications of electricity to agriculture.

The apples are placed on a traveling belt, which carries them under a spray of warm hydrochloric acid solution. Passage through

the spray requires about 50 seconds, after which they are automatically dried.

The pressure pump for the spray and the traveling carrier are both operated by electric motors, while the solution is brought to the required temperature of 100 degrees by electric insert heaters.

A herd of 44 cows has been groomed throughout the year at Purdue University by an adaptation of the electric vacuum cleaner, and a report says that their hides and coats of hair were kept in better condition than was possible by hand grooming. "With an additional cost of less than one mill per day, per cow, for power, the ease of grooming with the machine, the keeping of hides in better shape and keeping the animal much cleaner, it was concluded by those in charge that the electric currying machine was practical in large dairy herds, especially where market milk is produced," says the report.

## United States Biggest User of Electric Power

The United States has about one-half of the total world capacity of public utility electric plants. In only three other countries—Norway, Canada and Switzerland—is the output per capita greater than in the United States, but much of the Swiss current is exported or used by heavy traction electrifications, while in the other two countries the paper-making and electro-chemical industries consume large quantities.

The United States is far ahead of any other country in the general household use of electricity. In Japan, which shows the next largest number of domestic consumers, the situation is quite different from that in Europe and America, for in the far east a consumer may be represented by the installation of a single light.

The territory around Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y., receives each year a large amount of electric energy from Canada, while one of our western states annually sends Canada several million kilowatt-hours of electric energy. During 1927, 4,868,000 kilowatt-hours were exported to Canada and 1,632,609,000 kilowatt-hours imported.

## Electric Power in the United States

The data included in this table are basic factors of the electric light and power industry:

1. Value of plant and equipment (estimated)	\$10,250,000,000
2. Total generating capacity in kw.	28,129,000
Steam	20,145,000
Waterpower	7,688,000
Internal combustion	296,000
3. Total number of customers served	23,853,000
Farm customers	335,338
Domestic customers	19,454,000
Commercial customers	4,346,000
4. Population in electrically lighted homes (Electrical World)	81,500,000
5. Percentage of homes which are served with electricity	66
6. Miles of transmission lines (11,000 volts and above) (1927) (circuit miles)	150,000



# CORRESPONDENCE

## SYSTEM COUNCIL NO. 6, SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM AND ALLIED LINES

By F. P. INGLE, Vice Chairman

Part of our membership on the Southern System are working under a separate agreement and, as this condition is somewhat different from that existing on other railroads, we believe it will be of some interest to the membership generally to outline some of the conditions under which we work.

All of the car lighting equipment used on the Southern System cars is rented from the Pintsch Compressing Company, of New Haven, Conn., and is maintained by the Pintsch Company. This means, of course, that all electrical workers employed on car lighting work are employees of the Pintsch Company and not employees of the Southern Railway as is the case on other railroads.

There are 58 electrical workers employed on this work scattered all over the Southern Railway and all are members of Local Union No. 311, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Through Local No. 311 we are affiliated with System Council No. 6, the by-laws of which provide for a vice chairman being an employee of the Pintsch Company, who handles all matters affecting these members with the Pintsch Company in conjunction with the general chairman of System Council No. 6.

The general provisions of our agreement are similar to those existing on railroads generally. However, we have some conditions to meet which require different rules. Rule No. 1 of the agreement reads in part: "The company agrees to have none other than members in good standing with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in their employ on maintenance and operation of its electrical rental equipment now being operated on the Southern Railroad and Allied Lines, the A. B. & C. R. R. and the M. & O. R. R." This means 100 per-cent organization all the time.

While all of our members are employed on the salary basis, the agreement provides for an eight-hour day and very little overtime is worked. It also provides for employment of an additional man when any amount of overtime is necessary to perform the work required at any point.

No helpers are employed on this job, all employees being mechanics or apprentices, with the exception of a few laborers at shop points, employed to handle batteries; however, all mechanics' work is performed by mechanics or apprentices.

Our wage scale is practically the same as that of the electrical workers on the Southern Railway, except that it is a monthly salary. Negotiations with our company always follow similar negotiations by the electrical workers on the Southern Railway. Following the decision of the arbitration board granting five cents per hour increase to electrical workers on the Southern last year, the representatives of System Council No. 6, assisted by International Representative Jenkins, negotiated the following wage scale for employees of the Pintsch Com-

### READ

Reflections on a full stomach, by L. U. No. 306.

Montreal makes progress, by L. U. No. 492.

Pittsfield explains successful publicity drive, by L. U. No. 284.

A boost for the Journal, by L. U. No. 212.

What the union needs, by L. U. No. 35.

Need of national and international union solidarity, by L. U. No. 125.

Tribute to Fennell, by L. U. No. 103.

Hamilton gets busy, by L. U. No. 105.

The way they play in Denver, by L. U. No. 68.

Some problems of inertia, by L. U. No. 358.

And scores of other bright, pithy, constructive missives from the thoughtful pens of good unionists.

## L. U. NO. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Some years ago two electric bodies were organized in the city of St. Louis. The purpose of one was the accumulation of wealth with little, or no, concern for the public at large, still through extensive advertisement and other methods it has gained much favor and is now one of the largest public service corporations in the middle west.

The other organization runs somewhat parallel, but its procedure is entirely different, its intention being the bettering of the living conditions of humanity. In endeavoring to bring about this ideal, it is oftentimes branded as being communistic and anarchistic by big business, which in in times of prosperity is on the moral side of the ledger. But when economic depressions strike the country and the real truth of the situation is brought out in the trial balance, the union movement then shines undiminished as the great organization, and is given credit for its ideals of humanitarianism. When the masses have united in this great organization, brotherly love will stand out as being emblematic of the ideal attained. **THE CABIN BOY.**

## L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

The members of Local No. 7 were called together Wednesday, April 23, to transact unusual business—that of electing a new business representative.

In the past Local No. 7 has been fortunate in having its interests cared for by W. J. Keneffick, who had that something all of us would like to possess and used it to the satisfaction of the Brotherhood.

As a speaker, W. J. K. was interesting as well as instructive. It was a pleasure, indeed, to listen to his interpretation of a subject he chose to talk about.

Last year the citizens of Springfield elected him to the city government and he now holds an enviable position on many important committees in that body.

When a vacancy presented itself within the ranks of the International Office he was chosen to fill that important position. The rank and file of labor in Springfield feel that he goes well-equipped to perform the duties of his new labors, and Local No. 7 congratulates International President Broach on his selection.

Local No. 7 chose Charles E. Caffrey to succeed W. J. K. as business agent. Brother Caffrey is a local product, a graduate of the local schools and Bliss Electrical College, of Washington, D. C. He served his apprenticeship in Local No. 7. He has the good wishes of the officers and members in his new duties and under the tutelage of International Organizer Keneffick will undoubtedly fill the position in a capable manner.

**JOHN LANDERS.**

## L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

At our last meeting the attendance was larger than usual. Seems as though every one is getting interested in what's going on and there are reasons for that attitude.

First, the various locals are burying the hatchet and pulling together again. The locals in the Building Trades Council are

pany, effective September 1, 1929, also a flat amount of \$36 back pay for each employee:

Foreman—Atlanta, Ga.	\$247
Foreman—Chattanooga, Washington and Ludlow	\$237
Foreman—St. Louis, Birmingham, Columbia and Haynes Shop	\$220
Electricians—At points where no foreman in charge	\$197
Electricians—At points under foreman	\$187
Apprentices—First year	\$129
Second year	\$134
Third year	\$139
Fourth year	\$144

In order to retain men in the service who have been trained for this particular class of work, our agreement provides for apprentices being retained after completing their four years at the fourth year rate until an opening is provided at any point, or an additional mechanic is needed.

This job was organized and the first agreement secured through the efforts of the late Brother Pollard, of Local Union No. 84, of Atlanta, Ga. Later it was believed advisable to transfer our membership to a railroad local union on account of the close affiliation of our membership with those employed on the Southern Railway and, as previously stated, at the present time the Pintsch Company employees are 100 per cent organized in Local No. 311, of Chattanooga.

affiliating with the Central Labor Union, and building trade locals in the Central Labor Union are lining up with the Building Trades Council.

We were entertained at this meeting by a well-informed speaker on economic conditions. Many things unknown to the writer were explained.

Another subject that came up for consideration was presented by the speaker of a delegation from the United Garment Workers Local No. 186, on the conditions at the Standard Garment Company plant, whose employees were locked out early in February, 1930.

The speaker stated that 14 years ago the management of this plant asked to have the shop organized, as he considered the label a good salespoint. Today they claim the label is doing them no good. So they tried to cut wages and have the women work nine hours per day. The peculiar part of it is they requested that enough labels be furnished for the unfinished stock. Still the label is of no value to them?

The line made by the company are E-Z Alls, Great Lakes and Bingo overalls and work garments.

The girls asked that we all demand the labels when we buy work clothes.

Bill Conway also requested six coat hooks be put up. The matter will be taken care of.

O. L. APPLE.

#### L. U. NO. 22, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

First let me comment a little about the article in last month's issue, written by our President Broach. Surely food for thought in what he writes. Brothers, if you have not read it get your March number and do so. It would not hurt to read it again even if you have read it, for the more you study what he has to say the more you realize that we have a man at the head of our organization who has a keen conception of the problems which confront us, and that by giving him our fullest co-operation we can solve many of them. Reading the last paragraph of "At Random" may change the opinion of those who had the idea that our officers had a soft snap and were overpaid.

Local No. 292, of Minneapolis, writes of chain stores. Same thing going on here except that we fared better; most of the electrical work was done by union labor. The local independent merchants have their own newspaper which presents the reasons why one should not patronize the chain stores. Some of the arguments are good or would be if read by some one not familiar with conditions as they were in the past. Some are so inconsistent and lack sincerity. Something like a lifetime sinner turning over a new leaf and blaming everyone but himself.

I believe there is one thing we could learn from the chain stores and that is their system of employing and training their managers. I believe if our business agents were hired and trained by our Grand Office they would be more efficient, and acting as managers of a local union would enable them not only to carry out the policies as outlined by our Grand Office, but to give us a business administration of our local affairs as well. As it is our business agents are looked upon as hirelings. Just because we pay them we expect them to take orders from us. That is a wrong attitude to take, for it stands to reason that 100 men under orders of one man can accomplish more than one man under orders of 100.

Another thought: most local by-laws read that dues shall be such and such per member. The result is that a man working part time or not at all is compelled to pay the same amount as the man working full time. It

doesn't seem fair. I believe a plan of graduated assessments patterned after our federal income tax would be better. For example: Let us suppose dues to be 50 cents per day for every day's work. The man who worked 24 days would pay \$12 and the man who worked only one day would pay only 50 cents. In that way the man who got the most out of the union (if we look at it in that light) would pay for it, but I don't believe he would want to have his dues cut down. If he did the remedy would be in his own hands. The local, as a whole, would benefit in that it could build up its treasury at a time when it should be built up, in the summer or whenever everyone is working. So that when winter comes we would have something to fall back on. Even the less provident would be compelled in this painless way to put something away for the rainy day, so that should the time come when he would be in need of help from the local he could accept it without feeling that he has not done his bit. "In time of sunshine prepare for the next storm."

Brothers out of Omaha, read the notice Local No. 22 has in this month's issue relative to Alf Krelle. He evidently forgot that part of the obligation where he said: "To violate this trust would stamp me as a man devoid of all principle and destitute of honor."

Those of you who have that sticker pasted in your hat to remind you that the Union Pacific headquarters were built non-union, please add a line, "So was the Union Depot," and should you come this way be prepared to answer the question: "How did you get here?"

Griffin, of Local No. 488. Lawson says he shakes his hand right back at you.

Local No. 437 makes them pay the fines in advance and you will find it works even better.

I notice the trio is still complaining. Gosh, gee, haven't they someone to remind them that it was work they wanted when they came there?

JOE BERAN.

#### L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

This past meeting was largely monopolized by the greatest question that ever confronted the Brotherhood at large—that of the proposed constitutional changes. This is likely to mark a turning point in our career. An epoch in the I. B. E. W. This great question received much thought as evidenced by the fact that the speakers on the question were quite numerous and necessitated limiting debate and permitting speakers only one chance till all others had the floor.

The proposed changes will likely have an effect to make the antiquated constitution a more flexible and modern document. We were greatly enlightened as to the purpose and effect of the proposed changes by our honored guest of the evening, Edward D. Bieret, our new International Vice President. Ed elucidated at great length on this constitutional change.

As mentioned in my previous letter the long dormant baseball team is coming back to life with a bang. Dinner time sees the regulars and candidates indulging in a little practice on the Point Breeze job. Keep up the good work, boys; we've got to come out on top this season: Bart Foreman will play the part of coach and Bart is a neat little coach, what I mean! Young German sure seems to know how to face those fast ones without fear. Another good prospect for position behind the bat. Elmer Bley sure puts 'em over fast. Elmer is our little captain, and what a captain! Al Ehrman is

the secretary of the team. I may have erred and mentioned the wrong names for the positions but I meant well anyhow. The team is starting things off nicely by holding a meeting on March 29, at our president's shore home, and after business an oyster roast. Boys, if that won't be good I'm a bum guesser.

Bowling! "Ouch, get off of my toes," echoed the bunch in unison. What a bunch of bowlers! I want to inform the world again that Baltimore has a building trades league of bowlers. The electricians, elevator constructors, sheet metal workers, plumbers, steamfitters, comprise the league. The shockers are no mean hurlers; no, not by a jugful. Ask our own Leo Vulgaris, who is now representing the Regent Bowling Alleys at the national tournament at Waterbury, Conn. Also our other pin smashers, Lawrence Offut, Freeman, Klein, Freno, Joe Spence, Coats, and any of the other Brothers I may have overlooked. I'm here to tell you that L. U. No. 28 can hold her own in the bowling game. Now, between baseball and bowling L. U. No. 28 surely is stepping out in the athletic line. Possibly some day some of the sister locals may appear on the horizon and some real contests come off in the I. B. E. W. itself.

Well, boys, the little spurt or boom that was on here is now over. I refer to the one job and smaller jobs in town that brought in some of the out of town boys. Lay-offs are taking place weekly and very soon there won't be any visiting Brothers to grace our meetings. By soon, I mean in a week or two. So, boys, take a tip and save your dough and detour. I don't mean to be a wet blanket. These are real facts. Write our secretary to verify the above. It will always be a source of real pleasure to look back at the acquaintances made and recall the out of town boys.

One of the boys of L. U. No. 308 asked me to mention him to the "Woodchopper," the busy scribe of that little local. This Brother is none other than our favorite, little R. J. Bean, the has-been.

Now, I see where good old L. U. No. 211, of Atlantic City, is expressing her gratitude to L. U. No. 28 for the treatment and consideration given her members. Boys, I want to say it has been a great pleasure—and I'm sincere when I say it. It has only been a return compliment for the way L. U. No. 28 Brothers have been treated by your own local in times past. I'm expressing this gratitude or appreciation for the local as a whole. Let's hope that this mutual good feeling, consideration and helpfulness will always continue and thus automatically further the good old cause of the great I. B. E. W.

Well, Brothers, I can report of the sad death of our late Brother Frank Wentworth of Local No. 52, Newark, N. J., who passed away at the Church Home Infirmary. Also, the death of our long-suffering Brother, Walter Tschichardt, whom the Lord blessed and relieved of his years of suffering.

The saddest and most tragic fate of all, Brothers, causes me to write this with a full heart. Brother James Burns, of Local No. 58, of Detroit, came to town about a week previous to this writing, apparently without friends and little, if any, funds, and was found lying on a table one evening at the local. The secretary, Thomas Fagin, sensing at once the seriousness of the condition of the Brother at once summoned a doctor who ordered him to a hospital at once. The chairman of our sick committee saw to it that the ill Brother received proper hospitalization and, in fact, did all possible for our sick Brother. It later turned out that he was absolutely penniless and was a true blue union man. What more can be said of

any man? Everything was done to comfort and cheer the ill man, who was gradually sinking. The other day he passed away, ending the saddest case I can think of. He suffered from double pneumonia. Later the brother of the deceased man was located and he took charge of the body. He was very grateful to L. U. No. 28 for all we had done, as Brother Burns would have been buried in a nameless grave, for none of his family knew of his whereabouts. As it is, he is now assured of a decent burial. His home town was Trinidad, Colo. One redeeming feature in this case was that the deceased carried a group insurance policy issued by the Detroit local. This policy was for \$1,500 and helped out very materially, scoring another point for this type of insurance.

Our sick committee deserved a good deal of credit for its good and efficient work. This is mainly due to the tireless worker and chairman of this committee, Brother Higgins.

ROBERT S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 35, HARTFORD, CONN.

##### The Recipe For "Our Present Needs"

Editor:

In the March WORKER International President Broach tells the Brotherhood of our present needs in four separate paragraphs; namely, more organizers, an educational department, research men, and efficient organizations. I quote the paragraph which followed:

"We propose to try to find a way to do these things. But don't worry. There will be no increase in per capita tax. But a child knows if we are to have things we need, we must pay for them in some way."

The writer is of the opinion also that you cannot get something out of nothing. Scientists have not discovered that yet. So we must expect to pay for what we get, as we go merrily on to build up our Brotherhood and make it the elite trade of all industries, placing it in an enviable position as a guiding light and beautiful example for other trades to follow.

Statistics prove that 20 per cent of all organized workers in this country are now out of work; that is one out of every five. What is the solution which will effectively relieve this condition? The answer is control of all electrical work in all forms.

This can become a realization under one condition only. The answer is by increased revenue to the International Office to allow the International President funds to place men in the field to work out the necessary solution to acquire control of work that we have not at the present time.

Let me add that I wish to be recorded as the first in favor of a 25-cent monthly increase in per capita tax. Perhaps many readers will wonder that one is so bold as to dare suggest and express his thoughts in such an outspoken manner, especially when he is the business agent for a local union. Let me say to the critics, my shoulders and mind are broad and can carry adverse criticism. I speak and write without fear or favor of any member or group of members. If we are going to be cheap we must wear her cloak; if we give freely (even though it might hurt) we can stop staggering around in the darkness and see the light of a new day.

Perhaps the International intends proposing other and better ways to increase the revenue to meet our needs. If so, fine! I am not a crank on just how the increased revenue needed should be raised, but I do insist it must be done in some way.

(Editor's note: The International does not favor any increase in per capita tax.

This was announced by President Broach in March. It is felt there are other and more desirable ways of increasing our revenue—which positively must be done if we are to make improvements and get better results. You will later learn of such proposals.)

WILLIAM F. STEINMILLER.

#### L. U. NO. 46, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Just received the April issue and was agreeably surprised to see both of our last letters in. I want to thank Brother Bugnizet for the courtesy as I realize that with the large number of press secretaries we have now it is necessary to conserve space so as not to crowd out other articles. That is one reason why I never let my letter writing run away with itself. A very short letter usually shows a lack of interest on the part of the writer and a lengthy letter is just too bad. Had Brother R. J. Morrow, of L. U. No. 200, Anaconda, Mont., stopped when he reached the bottom of page 233 in the April issue, I would have said his letter was fine.

Local No. 46 recently accepted the efforts of the committee on new by-laws. One of their recommendations was for two meeting nights per month, certain months of the year. I wouldn't be surprised to see Brother Broach's o. k. on the by-laws, with the notation to make it two meetings per month the year around.

The members of Local No. 46 are in favor of the revision of the constitution. Post cards were sent out notifying the membership that the referendum was to be voted upon, and did the members all turn out?—Yes; they did not! Just the same old standbys. The vote was 121 for and two against, so it was practically unanimous. The fact that the remainder of the membership didn't see fit to come and vote put the executive board in a jacked pot. The executive board was ashamed to send in such a small vote when our voting strength is so much greater, so they came before the local with a recommendation that we pro rata the remaining ballots as for and against, inasmuch as we were entitled to all ballots sent us. This did not sit so good with one member of the local, who decided to protest, thereby wasting more of Brother Broach's valuable time. It was not the intent of the executive board to do anything illegal. In fact I was surprised that they would be interested in the members who didn't care enough about our constitution and Brother Broach's efforts to better the electrical workers, to attempt to have their vote registered, which is what it would amount to.

They tell me that the reason they have boat races is to decide the championship. Well, that's what the University of Washington did to California a week ago Friday—and how! Washington took all three races. A lot of the Californians who figured Washington didn't have a chance had to send home for money, and those graduates of California who are gas station attendants are just about on their feet again. It's a long hike and you don't get the mileage out of shoes you used to.

Work here in Seattle is still slow at opening up.

Pick-ups of the day: Brothers Vickers and Milne paying L. U. No. 46 a visit. Brother Milne's Scotch song was a dandy. Lou Van Enwegen smiling as usual. P. Teed giving stock quotations. Creel's new home surely looks good. Phil Kinne explaining the new by-laws and Hans Schechert adding thereto.

Not a bite to eat in the house so I'll swipe the kid's Easter eggs.

LINDY.

#### L. U. NO. 48, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

There has been much water fall from the skies since Local Union No. 48 has had a letter in the WORKER. No doubt this will be more appreciated by members who have worked, or traveled through this territory, and are familiar with the rain. However, we can tolerate climatic conditions without criticism.

The writer has been informed that the chambers of commerce throughout the state of Oregon have appropriated around \$250,000 for the purpose of selling Oregon to the easterner. It would be fine if Oregon were sold to the people with plenty of money, but the information usually goes out telling of the large amount of work being done here and the mechanic is influenced, as it is human nature, and especially in the spring of the year when the wanderlust hits, to migrate, as the grass always looks longer on the other side of the fence. I only wish that I could counteract the information being sent out by the chamber of commerce, as work in this jurisdiction has been very quiet for the past 18 months and at the present time we have 45 idle members.

While it is very true there have been a number of large jobs erected in the last couple of years, not only in Oregon but in Washington as well, especially paper mills and saw mills, I might say 97 per cent of this work is done under the most intolerable conditions and all closed shop—closed to organized labor. If we could control the major portion of this work, we could more than double our membership in a large per cent. When these jobs are under construction they usually pay the large sum of 75 cents per hour, top wages for 10 and 12 hours per day. They have guards stationed at the gates and the mechanics are enrolled under time clock system. It is impossible for a representative of the local union to even get in on these jobs. The chamber of commerce never mentions these jobs and conditions when they start out to sell a state, as they are endeavoring to sell Oregon, but here's hoping they will sell these non-union jobs to some eastern purchaser and that they will move the jobs to China or some foreign port to relieve us. I do not wish to knock Oregon, as it is a wonderful state to live in—the Indians do not bother us any more, as some people still believe. The paper mills and saw mills do, as this is the work that I mention.

Local No. 48 has progressed some in the past couple of years. We have enjoyed the five-day week and needless to say we would never relinquish same. Most of the crafts affiliated with the building trades council are now working, or negotiating for a five-day week. Our scale is \$10 per day, with double time for all over time, all members are hired through the office and we sincerely hope that the demand for mechanics will increase, although the outlook for the immediate future is not promising.

F. C. REAM.

#### L. U. NO. 53, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

We had two very good meetings in March. The best in many a moon. And it was very pleasing to the officers to see the boys turn out the way they did. This local has a bunch of good, faithful officers and with a little help from the members (in regards to attending meetings) this will be one of the best locals in this part of the country. Remember, boys, you don't elect officers to run your local, it is up to you to run it, the officers are there every meeting to conduct

the business of the local according to the constitution; it is up to you to run it. If the members of this local were as faithful to their duty as the officers are, we would have a real live local. Let us give them the support they deserve. The meetings are interesting and only last a short time and surely any good union man can devote an hour or two a month to the good of the union. And when you come, take your part in the affairs of the union; don't be afraid to express your ideas and don't expect every one to agree with you either—and don't get sore if they don't. Remember what a modern philosopher says: "When men agree, progress weeps." We don't meet for the purpose of ribald discussion, but for the purpose of carrying on the work of unionism in a sane, intelligent manner. The union man is the intelligentsia of the working class. The fact that he is organized proves that.

My first letter as scribe for Local Union No. 53 is wholly in the interest of L. U. No. 53. I hope in this manner to reach every member of the local (I believe they all read the *WORKER*) and arouse in them the desire to serve the local and assist the officers in making this one of the best locals in this part of the country. We were a long time building up to where we are now. Let us keep watch, for the man who does not take care for the future naturally does not look forward to it. The two live issues before every worker are education and organization. Without these two we must perish, and perishing is rather distasteful and none of us want it.

T. McGURN.

#### L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

##### Action

###### Editor:

On page 72 of the February issue of *THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS*, appears an article under the title "Action." This article is a letter to Secretary Bugnizet and is a preface to a proposed amendment to our present constitution. The letter outlines the history of the beginning of the organization of the electrical workers, the ritual and constitution by which they functioned and finishes with a proposal to amend our present constitution.

The proposal submitted is strictly constitutional according to Article XLIII, and, if approved by the International Executive Council, will be submitted to local unions for adoption or rejection. The International President approves the amendment and states that his office is solidly behind the said proposal.

So far so good, but let us study this proposal carefully, and decide honestly among ourselves whether such action would be conducive to the best interests of the Brotherhood.

If this amendment is adopted, the International President will appoint a committee of 11 members to draft a new constitution. If we add to this number the International President and the International Secretary, the total committee would then number 13. At most, seven men could decide by what laws our Brotherhood should be governed.

Brothers, let us make no mistakes as to the meaning of the proposed amendment. If the amendment is adopted, right then and there we take what is given us, but have no further choice, unless provision is made whereby the membership can amend or change the constitution. The logical result of such action would be a continuation of conditions, which, to say the least, have not helped to increase the membership of the International Brotherhood.

In other words, the membership will be composed of two parties—one for, and one against the administration.

In the past the group against the administration seemed to be in the majority, but was not represented in conventions in proportion to its numbers. For proof of this assertion, note that propositions submitted by conventions for a referendum vote invariably failed to become laws, in spite of the fact that the law committee of the convention approved of the proposition submitted. It thus appears as though the unrepresented majority, do not approve of laws that are proposed and approved of by the represented minority.

To avoid argument, let us concede that our past policies have proved satisfactory in the east, but the reverse in the west, where a few years ago organization was almost 100 per cent on all jobs. Today in the west, the only places where organization exerts any influence at all are in the industrial centers and this influence is confined almost exclusively to work coming under the jurisdiction of the building trades.

Now, Brothers, if you still have a chance to vote on the referendum, consider the other fellow and send a request with your ballot that something be done to remedy the lamentable conditions existing in the electrical industry in places sadly neglected these last few years.

C. LEM BURKARD.

#### L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

###### Editor:

Every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, in the boys' gym of the east high school, from January 9 to March 27, 1930, a large crowd of building trades mechanics and other trade unionists, with their families and friends forgot their worries over grocery bills and other allied troubles, to watch with intense interest the basket ball games played by the Union Basket Ball League of Denver.

This league was formed by the different unions of this city, and was composed of seven building trades teams and one miscellaneous trade team and consisted of the painters, iron workers, bricklayers, plumbers, steam fitters, sheet metal workers, electrical workers and the printers.

While baseball is recognized as an old established institution in the minds of most of us, we believe that this is the first time in history that a basket ball league has been formed and carried through to a successful termination by the different crafts of the city.

This was an experiment untried before and

it took quite a lot of hard work to get the idea over on account of the cost, particularly when unemployment was so frequent and pay checks so scarce. The situation was met by this local by an assessment of 50 cents per member for our team, and by the league—for general expenses—by the giving of two dances which netted the league enough to carry through without further demands on the local.

The experiment has proven a success both from a financial and social standpoint. The league has a small surplus to begin the next season with, and the members of the several trades, with their families, have mingled together more than they have on other occasions. Naturally every trade was interested in having their team win, and the spirit of friendly rivalry has done more to bring the various crafts together and promote good will among them, than a dozen special meetings.

The season was divided into two halves of seven games each. The winner of the first half to play the winner of the second half for the league championship. Besides the honor of being the champions, a silver loving cup was donated by the Colorado Labor Advocate of this city. No admission was charged except for the championship game, which was 25 cents and included a dance after the game.

We are sending you a picture of the team of Local No. 68, which won the first half of the series and also won the championship of the league. Our team consisted of the following: Keith Sechler (captain), Neil Byrne, William Clemes, Eddie Wright and Lester Barton. Substitutes were Ray Lowerback Jr., William Neish and Al. Zeitz. E. O. Williams, coach; Eugene Snowden, manager, and Neil Sullivan, assistant manager.

To Brothers Snowden and Sullivan, of the I. B. E. W., goes the credit of organizing the league, of which Brother Snowden is president. Also getting the players lined up, arranging for uniforms and equipment, hiring of gyms for practice and regular games, and other hard work incidental to their jobs.

Brother E. O. Williams contributed his wealth of knowledge and experience as a former basket ball star, in his duties as coach, and his ability as mentor was more than proven by the results shown.

To the team as a whole goes the praise of the local for the machine-like precision of their team work, their eagerness to learn and improve their game, their 100 per cent attendance at practice and their ability and courage to carry on when the odds were against them. Such a combination when



working together is mighty hard to beat.

The electrical workers had a total score of 336 points against their opponent's total of 201.

High men on each team were:

Electrical workers: Captain Sechler, 118 points; Byrne, 108 points; Clemes, 92 points.

Printers: Axelson, 92 points; Phillips, 70 points; Snyder, 60 points.

The high score of our own team and the low score of our opponents is due to a great extent to the efficient manner in which our two guards, Wright and Barton, handled their jobs. While their names do not show in the list of high scores, their work at the goals helped boost our total and held down the scoring of our opponents.

In the play-off game, the electrical workers won from the printers by a score of 34 to 25.

This was by far the most exciting game of the whole series, not only for us—for our team was twice beaten by the printers—but for the opposition as well, as they were fully confident of walking away with the cup.

Baseball season will soon be with us again and already Managers Snowden and Sullivan have their bunch of hopefuls out on the lot chasing flies and batting fungoes. Whether a union baseball league will be formed is still in doubt, but if not our team will play in one of the other leagues.

HERBERT JONES.

#### L. U. NO. 73, SPOKANE, WASH.

Editor:

After lo! these many moons, maybe a few lines from this local will not be amiss. Yes; Local No. 73 is still on the job and carrying on as usual. We have been having our ups and downs, even as other locals, and through it all we are holding our own and taking in new members quite regularly. We have had quite a good deal of new construction the last three years and it certainly was a help to us. However, work has fallen off with not much in sight and all the big jobs are finished. So we are back again to our old stride and as a result about 50 per cent of our members are on the idle list. So if any of the Brothers are traveling this way, we advise them to give this place a wide berth, notwithstanding the ads published by our local chamber of commerce and kindred bodies. In fact, the same conditions exist here as exist all over the country and worse than in some places. However, most of our members are fortunate in a way, as very few of them are bloated bond holders and, therefore, lost nothing when the stock market went blouie.

J. F. BROWNELL.

#### L. U. NO. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

In comment on our publication, I believe it is becoming more and more noticeable that its columns are steadily attracting increased attention, and requests for copies are being made not only by fellow-unionists but by contractors and business men generally, and especial interest appears to be shown in our International President's comments, which have an appeal to those who appreciate talk straight from the shoulder.

How unlike the usual orator are his messages and advice; how we can read his writings and apply the usual shortcomings to ourselves or see in our fellow members reactionary or stubborn actions, or to look back a few years at our local union and observe if it has prospered as it should, and if it has not, give some thought as to the reason. Has it been fair to its members? Have its members been true to it, and to

each other? Has a selfish desire been the dominant factor amongst its officers? If your local has not prospered, you can find the reasons in our president's comments—too much gas, not enough straight talk, too little reason and perhaps the most pernicious reason of all, internal clubs based on religious and political hatred and which at best are set up to keep the membership divided. If the cause is included in any of the above reasons, then he very truly says "When force is necessary to silence or rid the organization of the cheat, the lunatic, the squabbler and the bubble thrower, use it."

Therefore, it is our duty to enquire fully into the reason of non-progress and to apply the remedy.

How straightforward and true are the 14 points he enumerates and when he asks "When will these things be realized?" can be answered by each individual local in agreeing to operate on a business basis, both as to its local affairs and in its dealings with contractors.

Affairs of Local No. 98 are rapidly assuming a businesslike form, due in a very large measure to our elimination of the weekly meeting.

For a good many years previous to January, 1930, this local, like many others, held weekly meetings, at which not more than one-tenth of the membership were in attendance, and amongst these were the most radical, most talkative and most genuine business disrupters of the local, continuing one silly argument through the entire meeting and until a late hour. When the average member was asked the cause of his continued absence from meetings, his invariable answer was "Oh, what's the use? You go there and hear one or two members shoot off all night and when the meeting is over there is nothing accomplished." But what a change the bi-monthly meetings have brought; our hall is now comfortably filled, meetings called to order on time, business conducted as it should be, no blooey or blah and the meetings are over at 11 o'clock or earlier, and real business accomplished.

There is a very serious condition confronting us at this time, and which will require considerable thought to overcome, and that is the so-called southern competition. In the larger cities it is perhaps not noticeable, thought we had one taste of it a short time ago in this city, but were successful in hurdling it.

The practice I speak of is the southern contractor coming into the north and securing jobs in outlying districts and importing mechanics to work for from 60 to 90 cents per hour, 10 hours per day and six days per week, and no extra pay for overtime work.

Some of the large northern contractors have seen this, and they in turn are importing labor from the south and working under the conditions named. This is perhaps a good deal more than they receive in their native Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Texas, but it is so much below our scales that it has become a serious problem, and we find that the government is an offender as noted on the Veterans' Hospital, at Coatesville, Pa., a very large job, manned wholly by recruits from Alabama at an average of 50 per cent below our scale of wages.

I mentioned in one of my previous letters that I hoped the conference between President Hoover, business leaders, labor leaders and chambers of commerce would bring results. It has. The Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce has come to the front in a wonderful manner and has impressed on the citizens of the city their duty in helping

the president relieve the unemployment situation, and in order to do this to proceed immediately with having their cellars whitewashed and sidewalks repaired. Perhaps this will help the unemployment in the south by importing more ebony Americans, who make very good Republicans.

Which brings to mind that the wonderful G. O. P. of Pennsylvania is at the moment in a turmoil. Labor's "friend," Senator Grundy, is calling his opponents in the party liars, cheats, blackmailers, grafters and swine, who have become wealthy on \$6,000 political jobs, etc., etc. But don't be alarmed, it is only prior to the primaries. The 57 varieties these men are at this time, will require no chemical action to return to lily-white after the primaries.

FRED DEXTER.

#### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

The New England district has lost one of its best friends. The death of Brother John T. Fennell takes from our midst a man who for over 20 years has served as a business agent, financial secretary of this union; also an International organizer and since the Detroit convention, 1927, as vice president of the New England district. His square-shooting methods and fine counsel have stamped him as a man long to be remembered.

Brother Fennell was laid at rest on April 1, at the Holy Cross Cemetery in Malden, Mass. His many friends in the business and labor circles were in attendance. The Brotherhood has lost an efficient and loyal worker and he will be greatly missed by all.

We, in the Boston local, are very happy to state that we have accomplished the somewhat impossible feat of having the Edison Electrical Company change their former hard and fast policy of only letting out contracts to non-union firms for the equipping of their company-owned stations. This company supplies current to adjacent cities and towns for a radius of about 50 miles, including this city. In former years and since the company has been supplying current they have always had their work on their company-owned stations done by two or three non-union firms which specialized on station equipment. The reason this practice was so successful was that the distributing company would let out the contract for the erection of the buildings to a general contractor, and no reference as to the electrical work in it. When the buildings were finished and all building trades mechanics off the job, these non-union firms would come in with their men and do the work unmolested.

About three years ago Business Agent "Major" Capelle conceived the idea that this company should discontinue this practice of erecting their plants. He started then by visiting the offices of the Edison Company and trying to persuade the executives to let out the work while the buildings were being built; he met with very little success. As we who know Capelle know that he never stops on anything until he completes it, after many visits and conferences he eventually got to the time when the company officials believed he had the right system of doing business and he was worth considering. Last October they started the erection of a super sub-station located at Woburn, Mass. This station is to be the show place of the system. The agent continued visiting the officials of the company on an average of once a week, and was successful in having them give the rough work, conduit, fibre duct work to one of our firms. Our men worked on this for

about six months and completed the roughing. The buildings were finished and all building mechanics off the job. The station laid at standstill for about two months. Capelle, after many interviews inveigled the company officials to allow our firms to figure finishing the station, the inside and outside work. Five of our firms were sent in to figure against two of the non-union firms. The non-union concern's figures were much lower than our employers. The agent kept up his banging away at the executives of this company, I guess he visited them several times a week while the job was about to be let out. He got a final interview and a few days after this job was let out to one of our firms. At this writing there are about 50 men on the work and in a short time there will be over 100 men on the operation.

The agent is still conferring with this company regarding the electric work on their present and future stations, and it is safe to say that all future company-owned and private-owned stations of this company will be roughed and completed in their entirety by members of this union. On the settling up of this matter, the members who may work on the property of the Edison company as the result of the activities of our agent, it is requested that they co-operate to the fullest extent with us and the Edison Company, as we want to show that we have the men and firms who can do work better, than the concerns who had formerly worked on the station work of the system. We believe that this is one of the outstanding accomplishments that this local has witnessed since its inception.

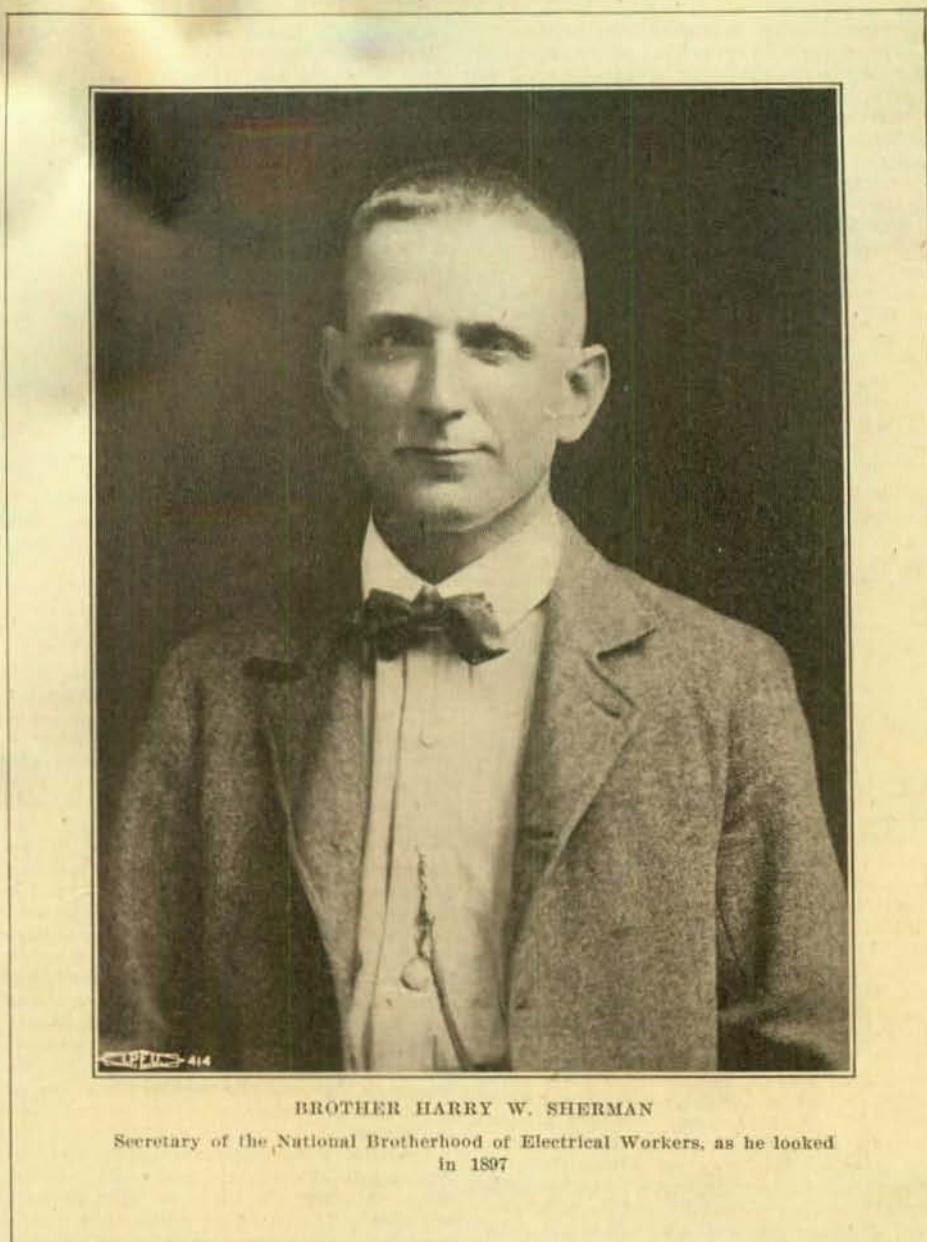
HARRIE S. GOODWIN.

**L. U. NO. 105, HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.**

Editor:

Hello, everybody. I've just put another mark on the chart, the "represshun" is still on, but you don't know us. I am quoting someone when I say this: In times of peace prepare for war. Well, that's what Local No. 105 is doing; we have lots of time now to strengthen our organization. At our next regular meeting we are to appoint a permanent business agent; now watch our smoke. We have been missing a lot of outside work by not having someone out after them, and these jobs come under our jurisdiction and we want them for our men. Work is now very quiet with a number out of work and some on part time. The contractors have been very fair with us; they are carrying as many men as they can. This keeps them in the city and we hope that the "great plague" of unemployment will not be felt as seriously as in some sections.

It might be of interest to the readers of the *WORKER* to hear that the city of Hamilton goes on record to protect its unskilled labor employed by contractors on civic jobs. This was the work of our labor leader and controller, Sam Lawrence, and delegates from the building trades. This week notices are to be placed on all jobs, which contractors are doing for the city, giving information to the workers about the fair wage clause. The laborers employed in the performance of the work mentioned in these specifications shall be paid a rate of wages not less than the wages paid by the city corporation to its laborers during the performance of this contract, and workmen employed in the trades shall be paid at a rate of wages and employed the hours established by the respective trades. The contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the trade and name of all work-



BROTHER HARRY W. SHERMAN

Secretary of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as he looked in 1897

men in their employ, and the wages paid to and time worked by each workmen, and the books shall be open for inspection by the officers and employers of the city corporation at any time. In the event of default being made in a payment of any money owing in respect of wages to any workmen on this said work and if a claim is filed in the office of the city clerk and proof is satisfactory to the board of control the city may pay such claim out of the moneys at any time payable by the city corporation under said contract, and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the contractor. This is the most drastic form of the fair wage clause ever adopted by the city and it was framed as a result of many complaints made by the employees of some contractors that the rate of wages was not being paid them. With this new regulation there will be no one to blame but the worker himself if he does not receive the rate as called for in the fair wage clause. This is progress for Hamilton. That is the reason we are sometimes called the "Ambitious City." Well, I think I've said enough for this month, so in the meantime stay away from Hamilton.

T. H. READ.

**L. U. NO. 113, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.**

Editor:

I predict within the next 15 years, if ownership of industry remains the same as now and merging goes on as now, and new technically complicated automatic machines are put to use, organized labor and its foundations, or say the vast majority of international unions, will be no more. This seems radical and seemingly impossible. But there are factors at work to bring this about and surely it will come. There are two reasons for this. One seems incomprehensible, being astrological, the other is economic and understood—reasoning from cause to effect. Yet I will let my prediction stand and wait the passing of the years to verify it.

We see the nations mechanizing their industry. They are looking for markets for the surplus products and likewise affected by unemployment. Each objects to the tariff wall set up by the United States and are contemplating building these same walls about their own industries. We see our large manufacturers building plants in Europe to offset this fact, and so become competitors against their own industry in the United States and thereby curtailing

production at home and still introducing cheaper mass production.

The coal industry is being affected by the machine and introduction of electricity to drive machines. Miners are displaced and society must absorb this surplus man power. The buying power of several millions is nil, and so this reacts on other millions who feed off each other. So we see in the future want, hunger, and the demand for respectable outer appearances will compel men to forget application to union principles and will forget brotherhood and will fight each other for jobs and this will start the destruction of unionism and the decay of society.

Astrology, a mute question, and one of the oldest of the sciences, transformed today into a more respectable name, astronomy, has lost its greater significance—the power of planets in conjunction and opposition to each other. And surely our own solar system collaborates to the extent a variation slight as it may seem may affect the entire sea of space. Hence periodically our earth is affected seriously or beneficially. We find each 85 years since the revolution a terrible convulsion has affected this nation, or its economic and political and social life, and we expect the second one in the early forties and it will be serious. Out of this conflict industry will change and profits will become absorbed by the workers.

It has been safely predicted in seven years the English throne will be overthrown, and the labor government, or what power is expressed there at that time, and the fall of this nation will be the key that unlocks the world trouble and from then on chaos will manifest itself and men will be powerless to set the ship of state in order until all of this system has been destroyed before a new one can be established again.

Man was privileged to build up a system of society and because he became selfish and ruled and lived for self, the foundation for the preservation of society was not well grounded, hence its destruction. We find that all movements on earth travel in cycles, the same as nature—spring and spring again—only the periods are extended longer distances, and if man was not a preserver of historic data we would not have references to guide ourselves by. And man so says history repeats itself continuously.

But why go backward? Why not improve and go onward? If we have a repetition we should progress and not go back to the flesh pots of Egypt or feudalism and slavery. Be sure your knowledge is beyond that of the street and not swayed hither and thither by sentiment based on emotion. Mass thinking often leads nowhere. See our society today. Mass thought—all seeking ease, riches, independence, luxury, etc. Individual thinking, aside and different from the mass, more often is grounded in reason and offers itself to each generation to come onward.

The earth in no generation was ever left void of those who had vision and were criers in the wilderness to lead the race onward. Should we have a seemingly perfect civilization, these seers would still say, "Come on, men, there is further progress; the goal has not yet been attained." And so our land has many who are on this plane of activity. Look them over. The false are among the true. The law of opposites is always at work and when you have one force the polar of that is here always—so the good is never alone. To men the force of destruction will be active and from that change new life brings the race upward.

We loathe change. Revolution, though peaceful, the status quo is desired. It seems to give us an even keel and we care

not for struggle. Labor and thought, out of which rises greater life and wisdom, should be welcome changes. Our own industry is constantly on the uplift, and we must accept the changes or it is builded around us and we become an entangled mass of objections to society.

The cycle or revolutionary change is due and many will oppose it and because they do will be swept aside and no amount of operation of law is so ratified by the majority but in the end becomes the law. Our own Civil War voiced this opinion, and it will come again.

I cannot say communism will bring this about. I am of the opinion it will fall with the nations and workers of the world, because Russia is on a profit basis. All products are on a cost plus and are exported on this basis. So it is a state ruled by men who rule, exile and deport for reasons contrary to the progress of humanity. "Freedom?" the change there is not permanent. When the change that is due to come upon the earth to conform to civilization's needs and moral and spiritual advancement will not have rulers who know self, for these have had their day and were found wanting. So the new will not seem the old, but entirely different—one brotherhood, "all for one and one for all"—no divisions, no dissension, no contention, but one great universal brotherhood, all serving for the utmost to society and this will become a fact in 1960.

W. A. LOBBEY.

#### L. U. NO. 120, LONDON, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

Local No. 120 of London, Canada, has not had such a bad winter, as I see by the other locals that half of the boys are not doing very much, but we have not had a man out of work for quite a while, and I think there will be lots of work here this summer, as two or three good-sized jobs are springing up, so let's hope it will keep up the good work.

Last month we had to give up our old hall and grab a new one and we got a pretty good one at that. We just had to have a stag, and the committee of three Brothers—Hopkins, Haines and Service—tried to get up a pretty good bun feed, as the boys called it, and by all that was left of it, I sure think they had a good time. We had eight games of cards and then the prizes were given out and they were very good ones at that—shirts, ties and I don't know what all—but the best of it was that they did not have any hard stuff as they thought the committee was going to look after that, too, but all we were looking out for was the coffee and we sure had lots of that, as I heard a lot of calls for that and the buns.

I do not see how the local is going to have a lot of these good times if the boys will not come up to them. There are a lot of them who, when things are not going right to a T, are the first to make a big holler, and then they come running up to lodge and after it is all over just drop out of sight again until things go wrong again. Some of the boys have not been up to a meeting night in over a year that I know of, and how are we going to do things that way? Some of them let their dues get so far as a couple of months in arrears and then the cry is, I am ashamed to go up as I owe so much and would like to get paid up before I go up.

Well, you can't do things that way. You got to come up to do business, and you know who you are who do things that way and if I could bawl you out any other way I sure would.

The new rooms are on Richmond Street, over Mitch's Bowling alleys, so you cannot

say you do not know where they are, also when you get your next monthly card, and the street address will be printed in so you cannot go far out of your way if you want to come. We have not changed the meeting night yet as we meet on the last Thursday in the month and we hold the second Thursday open for a bun feed, open to all, so if you are in town on that night be sure to drop in as I am sure you will enjoy yourself and then some.

Roy Service.

#### L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Not even the recurrence of payday seems to impress upon me the swiftness of the flight of time so vividly as does the dawning realization each month that it is nearly time for the JOURNAL to go to press.

Local conditions are about the same as when I last wrote you, and nothing of "great pith and moment," as Brother Hamlet once remarked, has occurred, or seems immediately impending. The outlook is rather encouraging, however, as the trend of business here, as throughout the country, seems upward now, and the general feeling is that the crisis is past.

Wage negotiations, etc., have been held in abeyance during the past month in the expectation that the atmosphere generally would clear up and leave prospects more promising of results. We will probably be able to report at next writing whether or not any advance has been made.

I have been impressed very much of late with the increased necessity of a closer co-operation between all locals of the Brotherhood, and the need of a closer knitting together through the International Office. This may be well illustrated by the changed situation in which Local No. 125 now finds itself. Heretofore it has been quite possible for this local to go forward, in a sense, as a more or less independent unit. We are a comparatively large local and have been able in the past to maintain conditions in our own field as favorable at least as the average. This was due to the fact that the largest employer of our membership was an independent company, favorable to the organization, and with which we have maintained a closed shop agreement which set the standard for the community.

Now, however, this condition has changed, and Local No. 125 is placed in the unique position of being at the same time in need of greater co-operation from the International Office, and strategically of greater importance to the International Office. This due to the acquisition by the Central Public Service System of the properties of the Portland Electric Power Company, which now becomes the Pacific Northwest Public Service Company.

The Central Public Service System now has extensive holdings in 42 states and two Canadian provinces, consisting of gas, electric and traction projects. So far as we are able to learn, they have never been placed on record as to labor policy, or attitude toward organized labor. With the taking over of the Portland Electric Power, or Pepco, as we call it here, the Brotherhood, through Local No. 125, is afforded a splendid avenue of approach, covering the other electrical holdings of the central system. The position of Local No. 125 was very aptly expressed by our president, Brother Carr, in a recent address to the local with reference to our coming wage negotiations. In effect, Brother Carr's message was as follows: "We must bear in mind that this local owes an obligation to the entire Brotherhood. The company with which we have a closed shop agreement has now become a part of a great

system, covering the entire country. Upon the showing made through mutually satisfactory continuation of that agreement, the Brotherhood will doubtless be able to extend the field of its influence over other properties of the central system, and, on the contrary, any ill-advised action upon our part will cause a very unfavorable reaction toward organized labor as a whole."

Mr. Editor, it is not with the thought of comment upon local conditions that I have written the foregoing, but rather I have offered it as a concrete illustration of the fact that more than ever before we must cement the entire Brotherhood into a smoothly operating system in which the various locals are harmonious units. In other words, if you please, we must effect a merger! That may sound strange, in an organization already known as a union, but those who think must realize that there is more in union than the name.

Times have changed! My grandparents came to this state by ox team in 1845. Following them came the pony express, the overland stage, the railroad. Now we have the automotive age, and on the horizon already appears the realization of traffic through the air. In the early days of the Brotherhood the linemen, the pioneers who showed the way, comprised the bulk of the locals. All honor to them for the heritage that they have handed down to the present day. But if we would carry on into the future it must be done, not by scattered locals and "gang" (not the Chicago variety) action, but by a powerful, centralized organization, capable of dealing with the great holding companies which this era has produced.

That means, Mr. Editor, that we must get in line with the International Office. If we are all out of step but Willie, Willie had better change his step. I do not believe that the International Office can go far astray if given the loyal support of the Brotherhood at large, and the courtesy of constructive criticism if necessary, rather than destructive fault finding.

DALE B. SIGLER.

**L. U. NO. 151, SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIF.**

Editor:

It has been some time since we had a letter in the JOURNAL, as there has been nothing exciting going on to bother the rest of the world about. At the city election last fall Brother W. P. Stanton, of Local No. 151, was re-elected to the board of supervisors for a term of four years, for which the whole of organized labor is thankful, as Brother Stanton is a staunch supporter of the working people at all times.

After a two or three years' fight Mother Bell's rate case was settled by what they claim was a cut in the southern part of the state and about the same amount added on to the San Francisco Bay District. The telephone company think they did not get a square deal and the phone users in this city are sure they did not. This went into effect January 1, 1930, and running true to form the company started to unloading all excess employees within six weeks after the rates went into effect. I was informed by men who were working in the gangs that there were 150 to 200 men laid off in northern California between February 22 and March 1 and March 22. There were 68 let out in San Francisco, with some others told the axe would hit their pay check after April 1 to the tune of about \$50 per month. That seems to be the way all of this so-called prosperity is hitting this part of the U. S. A. and the phone company is not the only one. It is practically the same in every line of business. Every one should get behind Sen-

ator Couzen's bill for a commission to regulate all companies doing an interstate business.

C. D. MULL.

**L. U. NO. 163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.**

Editor:

A lot of things have come to pass since this JOURNAL last heard from us—some pleasant and some not so pleasant. (Dorrance Breaker gang, please take note.) Incidentally, I want to remind you all that our by-laws are in effect and we are going to enforce rigidly Article 12, Section 1 (There shall be a roll call of members every meeting and all members are required to attend at least one meeting a month or a penalty of 10 cents will be imposed; same to be paid before dues are accepted).

The morale of our local is high but the attendance is terrible. Remember it is not only a place to come where you can pay dues.

I hope "Bill," from Scranton, reads this part. Don't try to dictate to Brice, as he does more for us than anybody we have in the local and gets no compensation and less thanks. On the other hand, your men have repeatedly worked in our jurisdiction without even reporting; in fact, there are some working here now. We do not allow our contractors to go into another jurisdiction, hire open shop labor and get away with it. Stroudsburg is not your jurisdiction. They are working out of a Hazleton shop and please take note that the Mountain City cooperates with its neighbor locals. Here's hoping we get to understand and co-operate with each other. The contractors have consolidated and left us on the outside, so we should weld ourselves more solidly, instead of having petty arguments and jealousies. We will answer all correspondence from your local. Kindly extend us the same courtesy.

Hello, Parks; how are you? Joe Malloy wants to know whether you found M. A. Comerford's main office yet (some night), or have you forgotten since you are down amongst the beer and clams?

If C. J. "Legs" Cavanaugh turns up in any camps of the Brotherhood you can take him as an A-1 mechanic and good fellow; so give the boy a square deal and I'll guarantee you won't be sorry.

May Day has been selected by the National Child Health Association as National Child Health Day. It is to act as a curtain raiser for the national conference to be held at Washington in November under President Hoover's leadership. They have what is called a child's bill of rights, written by Herbert Hoover, himself. The ideals set forth are wonderful, but he forgot the main issue, namely, child labor, as no child can have good health and work long hours under any conditions. So let's all write him reminding him of this fact as he has many things to think about and it probably slipped his mind, because, personally, I do believe he has the child's interest at heart and is not merely looking for publicity in that line. I am hoping this does not fall on deaf ears.

If Rusty Swartz, of L. U. No. 81, sees this he'll know I haven't forgotten him.

GEORGE GEBHARDT.

**L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA,  
TENN.**

Editor:

Work is very slack. Lots on paper but we can't live on that. Our business agent has resigned and is now managing a new shop. He was also business agent for Building Trades Council, so that all trades are affected and will more than miss him. W. P. Howard

is now acting in his place for our local.

We have had with us for a few days our International Organizer, W. M. Chiles. He handed out some good advice at the Central Labor Council at their last meeting and, of course, we were fortunate to have him at our meeting before he was called to Nashville. He put some new life and pep into the local.

I think (pardon me!) if it was so, these organizers would get around more often and give some of the locals a little jacking up and encouragement whenever they needed it, the organization as a whole would be better off. Maybe hard times have hit the International Office and they can't afford it. Then when a real difficulty did arise they wouldn't have to stay so long at one place.

If any members know the whereabouts of J. F. Cox this local would like to hear from them. He may be working on permit some place. Grady McArthur says he has moved again, so please mail his JOURNAL to 3018 Twelfth Avenue. Thanks.

There are some prospects of a real labor temple being built here and also with a chance for organized labor to own it for themselves if they can make the down payment.

E. E. CROSBY.

**L. U. NO. 176, JOLIET, ILL.**

Editor:

"In spring a young man's fancy turns to love," but with the electrical workers of L. U. No. 176, our thoughts turn to the new agreement, the shedding of our red flannels and our annual picnic, which is quite an affair, and also one of our legal holidays.

Tomorrow night being the last meeting night of our contract year, I wonder how many of our members will be content to stay at home and "let George do it," instead of showing up at the Labor Temple where they belong to help better their own conditions and also their Brothers? I'll gamble we have the same members as usual showing up. The rest will wait until the smoke of battle has cleared away, then meet on the street corners and put every officer and member on the pan, or else find fault with every working condition. Even if these members should happen to attend a meeting you never hear them open their mouths all night, except to answer the roll call.

This is a situation which should not exist in any organization, as there is nothing our bosses, the contractors, would rather see than the members fighting amongst themselves.

EDWARD FREDERICKS.

**L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**

Editor:

Again time for a letter to the JOURNAL and it is Easter Sunday, too, a dark, gloomy day, and raining. Too bad for the glad rags. Those who took pains to doll up today or show others how far they put themselves back have a blue feeling. However, they may get some kick by going to church or theater and get some relief. The linemen, of course, are not included in that class; they would be lucky to get by with a full stomach, one would think, considering the number out of work and traveling nowadays. Quite a lot of this out of work could be changed at least in this state if our laws in our Brotherhood were made to cover protection, safeguarding, enforcement of laws or rules that are now on the books of a number of the states. In Illinois I feel much work could be forced upon the wire companies that is now passed up because there is no one who could get the data and make the complaint and have time to see that it is corrected. However, should the International Office have power to put a few linemen on the road

whose duty it would be to make a study of various line work and gather data and make the complaint to the officers of the state who have the enforcement of laws, we would soon realize the worth of such change of our constitution as well, a change in such manner so we could organize these men who do the work and it would not be long until this branch of the Brotherhood would be self-sustaining by making more work, getting new members, building larger locals, extending agreements and in time we could cover all work coming in our jurisdiction. The way we are now working with the constitution in force it will be only a few more years and we will have no place for organized linemen to land unless it may be in a few large cities.

These are matters that the linemen should consider, but how to go about getting them to study their own conditions is a great question. It can not be done, so to take care of their interest the Brotherhood must change the constitution in a manner so this can be brought about. We realize that conditions change sometimes for better, sometimes for worse, but now it is only one way we get better wages, but we can not find any place to land, so we can draw these wages. To help the linemen we must make agreements, if no agreements our linemen can not land; that is all there is about it.

Now what are you going to do about it? Are you willing to sit still with the old constitution? And finally get to the place where you have no chance at all to work or are you going to wake up and look about? Some change has got to be made. Either get into some other business or change your constitution so it will help your business.

F. C. HUSE.

#### L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

I just received the JOURNAL and can see several good writeups by our different scribes and as I said before there are two sides to everything. And as for Lindy, Local No. 46, better come on down to earth, get off the top of the fence; you will feel better. But I still feel as you do; someone must be wrong.

Brother Broach made a good suggestion cutting down the number of locals and only one or two meetings per month and a new set of officers in most cases. He is quite right, as one goes to local to hear someone run down.

I note in the labor paper the Mexican question is once more before the public and it looks to me like large industries are working to down working conditions in the United States by flooding the market with serf labor, known as Mexican labor, and no doubt using employment agencies to induce Mexicans into this country by sending literature to Mexico picturing a country of plenty, sunshine and, most of all, lots of work with high wages. Also by paying all expenses to get them here. They can ship the Mexican most anywhere for little or nothing and if this continues we will have to go some place ourselves. So write your Senators in Washington to stop or try to stop it, also see who is using these Mexicans, and let's get down to work and get this dirty deal back in the pile where it belongs.

I don't know of much more only I wonder who and from where the loyal 11 Brothers will be chosen from to be on the committee to revise our constitution.

Almost forgot; Brother "Governor" Walsh has been elected to be councilman in our late election. Guess he won it square, as I did not see any cigars. "Governor" means governor of Montana to be, I hope.

Bill Smith has been given his card as a

journeyman, having been our star apprentice. Bill, we wish you all the pleasure of life and happiness.

R. J. MORROW.

#### L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

I would like to believe that every one of the members of the Brotherhood read the JOURNAL through from cover to cover and use some of the arguments put forth to their own advantage in their daily discussions.

However, a good many of us neglect to do this with the result that a good many JOURNALS delivered by the postman are left lying around the house without having a page turned.

And still there is so much knowledge printed in these pages that the man who does read it realizes just how big and progressive this organization of ours has grown to be.

And furthermore one also begins to realize how much trouble and expense are gone to by those who are so anxious to give the electrical worker what he needs and should have.

Isn't it refreshing to pick up your JOURNAL and read all of the articles by the different writers—writers of nation-wide prominence, articles by the leaders of the A. F. of L., our own able and capable president (Brother Broach), editorials, the woman's page for the mothers, wives and sisters, and the various and interesting items by our press secretaries, some of whom are very competent and efficient.

Here is news the entire family can read without a blush and at the same time is very instructive and enlightening.

All of this and more, in comparison with our daily papers filled with scandals of various sorts, murders, bootlegging, hold-ups, gangsters, racketeering, and tales of corrupt politics.

In addition to this all kinds of buncombe to pull the wool over the eyes of the worker and for everlastingly advancing the cause of the employing class.

Why shouldn't the worker get disgusted with such papers?

What are they doing to help him?

The aforementioned facts are worth considering, boys, and you should appreciate the effort that is being put forth for your benefit by reading and boosting your JOURNAL.

I am well aware of the fact that our organization is made up of men of various moods and temperaments; some like reading matter of one kind, and some of another.

Regardless of how exacting you may be on this subject, you have a wide variety to select from in your JOURNAL.

In all probability the news you read in the JOURNAL will be first hand and dependable rather than twisted and garbled as is usually the case in the daily papers.

Here is a fair question: How often do any of our daily papers give the workers, regardless of whether they are organized or not, any encouragement when they try to impress the employer with the necessity for higher wages and better working conditions? Seldom, if ever.

When injunction after injunction was being served against organized labor, did any of our daily papers protest against it? A very few of the liberal ones did.

It was only after a few of the editors around the country were charged with contempt of court and had injunctions served against them, forbidding certain articles pertaining to rulings of certain judges, that they squawked—and I mean squawked.

Up until this time they paid no attention to the injunction, feeling that they were immune from them, or failing to realize

that it might act against them in the same way it had labor.

Let us trust they have learned their lesson and in the future put forth some effort to oppose the injunction, particularly when it deprives anyone of their constitutional rights.

When you get through reading your JOURNAL pass it on to some one else to read, regardless of whether they belong to a labor organization or not.

By doing this we will be getting our views and opinions before the public, and they in turn get some idea of the good our organization is trying to accomplish for the benefit of the public.

Brothers, don't try to read your JOURNAL in a hurry; start right at the first page and read two or three pages each evening and I think that you will find some very interesting reading matter, and enough of it to last from one issue to another.

Be convinced by trying it.

W. F. MITTENDORF.

#### L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

At this time of writing, being away from the city, I am unable to give any local news except that work in Vancouver is very slack and the prospects are not very bright.

I am at present one of the Movietone crew of Hume and Rumble Company, of Vancouver and New Westminster, B. C., working around the Famous Players circuit of theatres through the province of British Columbia, Canada. We have just completed 18 theatres, 12 in the city and six in the interior, installing the Northern Electric Company Movietone equipment.

We have just completed three theatres up in Okanagan Lake district, the great fruit belt country and cattle country.

The talking pictures now installed at Vernon, Kelowna and Kamloops, B. C., will bring to these people the outside world of the finest entertainment; they swell these towns two and three times a week from the back country and villages for miles around by saddle horse, stage and car. These pictures are the wonder of the age to them. I have seen some take in the same picture twice.

These theatres installed new seats, redecorated in the latest in panel scenes, very rich tones of silver and gold gilt, the latest in drapery work and very heavy rich carpet throughout the aisles of the whole house. The foyers, main lobby, rest rooms were finished in very rich designs and the electric fixtures were of cut glass giving a beautiful effect.

These alterations were to practically rewire the house from start to finish, putting in proper control of house lighting, exits and general lighting effects, along with the Movietone installation. Some of the combinations we removed were very amusing to us and hay wire along with it. In one booth we removed 24 square D switches—a switch to every circuit. Just imagine the operator having to play these like the organist on a keyboard, besides operating his picture machines, rewinding and changing films. We have now installed everything up to date to button control and to proper underwriters' code.

The general theatre crews on this work were all from Vancouver, and consisted of the Girwin Studios, painters and decorators, who put in the latest in art decorating; the John Stirling Company, carpentry workers, who altered the booth and built battery rooms and generator rooms and general alterations. The stage work consisted of drapes and movie screen and curtains and came under the stage carpenters of Local No. 63, I. A. T. S. E., Foreman Jack Thompson. The Movietone was under the installa-

tion engineers of the Northern Electric Company, Mr. S. Miller and Mr. H. Palmer, under Mr. Jackson, of Montreal.

The Famous Players Company was represented by Mr. G. J. Gerard, who supervised the booth installation and lighting effects and house in general. Mr. Gerard is a member of Local 348, I. A. T. S. E. Mr. Berry, also of the Famous Players, controlled the house in general seating and decorating.

The electrical installation work was under Brother W. Fraser, of Local No. 213. The electrical crew consisted of Brothers W. Fraser, T. A. Hume, A. C. MacKay, Charles Hislop, journeymen, and Helper Frank Watson, and our apprentice boy, John Harrison Dempsey Smith, all of Local No. 213. The complete general crew was the best I have ever traveled with, all good clean sports and the best of harmony all throughout the crews.

In a few weeks I believe this general crew will be on the road again as there are a few more theatres in the interior to overhaul and to install the Movietone in.

The Famous Players Company and the Northern Electric Company, of Canada, have been very fair to organized labor here in British Columbia on all theatre installations and Local No. 213 holds the record for Movietone installation in Canada. I am sending a picture of part of the general crew for the JOURNAL, so will close for this time.

A. C. MacKAY.

#### L. U. NO. 225, NORWICH, CONN.

Editor:

Brothers, do you know that the charter of Local Union No. 225 has been in Norwich for 30 years or so? It has at the present time the very best stock in membership available. And the results are that we have very good conditions. We also have a perfect business agent looking after our interests, which is the main factor in keeping the membership and conditions that we have attained. His skill in that line and many others can not be surpassed, which is 100 per cent to our advantage, by having a man of that character and ability representing us.

So, Brothers, always have a good word and a helping hand for a Brother of that character. The largest period of his bright life has been spent toiling for organized labor. For you and for me. My advice for you all is forget the knocks in the cellar and a good word will go attic high.

Now for the benefit of you Brothers who have had your card in L. U. No. 225, wherever you may be the city is still the same good old rose of New England, with the same old-timers keeping things going, but now we are schooling young blood to step in our shoes to keep what we have and attain more in the future. Our meetings are well attended, our executive board is made of the best heads in the local and to make it short I may say everything is A1 as usual.

It is deplorable to see the unemployed marching up and down the streets but I hope conditions will improve.

Well, we had a little party today for a change, with all the great notables attending, such as "Leatherneck" Sheehan, "Two Gun" McGrory, "Wild West" Woodworth, "Sunny Japan" Nickols, "Irish Rose" Coleman, "Spaghetti" Des Carlos, "Deacon" Corning, and many others, too numerous to mention.

And the little party proceeded for the rest of the day. Finally we started our machine towards home and with our direction finders we got home sound and safe to the good old "Rose of New England" at 2 a. m., with that great load of notables mentioned above.

It was quite a job the wind accomplished

along the Atlantic coast, by disturbing the sand dunes. For three years a group of the old-timers were buried in the sand and slumbering until a few weeks ago they sent an invitation down to old Local Union No. 225 to have some of our members present at an open friendly meeting, with eats and drinks. Brothers, it was great and a success. Time does tell on all of us. We all walk the same road and talk the same subjects, and it certainly does feel good to see old-timers whom you have not seen for 10 years or so, or not even heard from.

According to our JOURNAL we still have a local that is dormant. I asked our representative some three years ago to hire an auto and take a ride to Willimantic, situated about 10 miles from here out in the hills, which consists of three farms. They are so old-fashioned out there; all they do is sleep and drink milk, and when they do otherwise they simply sit in the good old sunshine and listen to the crows singing, so what can you expect to hear from them? I am sure they do not even know that we had a war some eleven years ago. A few more broadcasting stations like WTIC, with 50,000 watts near them and another eclipse of the sun may make a tiny impression with them.

For the benefit of all, kindly take notice the entire building trades in the city of

Norwich are working a five-day week. I hereby enclose a newspaper clipping I cut out today and hope the kind Editor will include it in my letter to the JOURNAL.

#### Wage Scale Increase Is To Be Paid

A wage increase with a five-day working week is to be granted by the building contractors of the city, it was learned Saturday. However, the building contractors will not at present sign an agreement with the labor unions for the coming year. The wage increase and five-day week will go into effect this week.

Masons will now receive \$1.50 per hour instead of \$1.37½ per hour. They will work five days, eight hours a day, each week, instead of 5½ days. Common laborers will receive 70 cents an hour instead of 62½ cents per hour. Mason tenders and hod carriers will receive 80 cents an hour instead of 72½ cents per hour. Practically all building unions in the city are now working on a five-day-week schedule.

These two locals were the last to obtain the five-day week. Every local obtained the conditions without a fight or lost time. Now, Brother, that is diplomacy. As I mentioned before in my letter, high credit is due that business agent of ours. H. BERNIER.



Courtesy Joe Lyons

#### INSTALLING MOVIETONE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR FAMOUS PLAYERS

Reading left to right, top: L. Impey Painter, Local No. 138; A. C. MacKay, Local No. 213; Frank Watson, Local No. 213; J. McArthur Painter, Local No. 138. Bottom, left to right: Neon sign man; J. Sterling, building contractor; W. Fraser, Local No. 213; K. Asquith, Neon sign; S. Miller Norther, electrical engineer; W. Murphy, operator, Butte Local; G. J. Gerrard, Local No. 348, I. A. T. S. E.; L. A. Hume, Local No. 213; J. Thompson, Local No. 63, I. A. T. S. E.; J. H. D. Smith, Local No. 213; Chas. Hislop, Local No. 213. Taken at Kelowna, B. C.

**L. U. NO. 226, TOPEKA, KANS.**

Editor:

We hear a great deal of discussion about unemployment and how to remedy it—possibly because there is so much of it to talk about. Several bills are presented to the national legislature, not to cure the evil but to pacify the workless voters. The motives prompting these bills are very similar to the efforts for farm relief—not to help the farmer but to help the politicians. The best brains of the land are supposed to be at work on the problem. However, nothing of value will result from their efforts as the means necessary to get real results would curtail profits for our millionaires and men of big business.

Nevertheless, if these men in Washington are representing the working people as well as big business and really want to cure the disease, I have a sure recipe for eliminating the unemployment bugaboo and putting everyone to work, namely: Pass a federal law curtailing the hours of labor, not only for women, but also for men, to 44 hours per week and eliminating child labor entirely. Then close the door to Mexican labor the same as cheap labor from other countries.

Of course, this would be an awful blow to Louisiana and some other southern states, but it would eliminate the \$3 per day wage scales down there and elsewhere.

It might eliminate some of the large income taxes of Mellon, Couzens, et al., but they should worry, they won't suffer hunger. Big business has had laws to protect it for ages. Now let the other 98 per cent of the citizens get some laws, because they need them. We only want the privilege to work and support our families. We want work at decent wages.

Victor Yowsley, secretary-treasurer for the I. A. E. I., and field engineer for the Electrical Service Association, accompanied by members of the National Underwriters Laboratories, in Chicago, will be present at a dinner sponsored by E. J. Stewart and City Inspector O. C. Lake at the Hotel Jayhawk, May 23, 1930. I believe all who are interested in the electrical code and electrical development will receive invitations and the price will be \$1 per plate.

Local Union No. 226 is interested in a state law enforcing code work and requiring competent mechanics to do the work. We would be glad to hear from any Brother over the state who would like to see the standard of work raised to a higher plane.

Brother C. A. Mann is our duly elected delegate to the State Federation convention in Wichita and will be glad to meet with other Brothers there and talk with them on this subject, also about co-operation of labor over the state.

Brothers attending a meeting of L. U. No. 124, in Kansas City last month were agreeably impressed with their reception.

J. R. WOODHULL.

**L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO**

Editor:

The first real step of reorganizing Toledo on the pre-war basis took material image this week in this city. Practically all of the building trades unionists, through their respective locals, sent delegates to the central body. Locals that have not affiliated with that organization for years were there with official delegates pledging their support to the central body, which only proved that there is really a movement on foot to re-establish the movement. Fifteen years ago Toledo was acknowledged as one of the best organized cities in this country but apparent laxity on the part of our leaders was considered as the base foundation that crumbled from under our recognized activity, labor

as well as political. There was a split in the party and two factions attempted to lead. And with their leaders and themselves they went forth to battle determined that to the winner goes the spoils but after several years of not too pleasant warfare the spoils were equally divided until both sides were losers, both in ranks as well as in popularity, and their political influence was demolished, divided. They could not hold friends in city council, they could not place friends in city offices, they could not control votes enough to win them recognition from our city fathers. And like generals in any great enterprise the leaders of both sides, rather than suffer any further defeat under stormy conditions surrendered before all was lost.

And now that two bodies are functioning as one the smoke of battle has cleared, toll has been taken and all casualties counted and hand in hand the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council are carrying the flag on to victory, and collectively will make a bold attempt to regain the grounds that were lost through their years of non-co-operating. This controversy was not beneficial to either side and was detrimental to all branches of labor under charters in this jurisdiction, but now if this is carried on under this present plan then watch Toledo come back. It will take time to reinstate ourselves, for what it took years to tear down can not be built up in a few years unless the contracts were given to one of our labor importing contracting czars.

But from evidence obtained from my personal appearance as a delegate I believe that the interest is of the sincere type and the laboring men that have been confronted with the real facts during this warfare are at last seeing the true position that it places the Toledo situation in and are rallying around the flag with true intent of landing the knock-out punch in unison, so watch us climb to the front again. This move has been essential here for seven years and it took this present slump in business to awaken the laboring men here to the necessity of co-operation and whatever or whoever was directly responsible for this move most assuredly should be rewarded, if in no other way than with the mental picture of the Labor Movement functioning properly where before it was surely but slowly going to the dogs.

And until I get words to the contrary I am going to give Oliver Myers the credit of bringing about this change in temperament and feeling toward and between these two bodies. John Quinliven and Myers have taken up their battle side by side inside of opposite trenches and now the movement can go in one direction only and that is forward, for all obstacles have been removed from between these two bodies.

Every one of you union men here in Toledo can help them carry our banner to victory. How? Easy. Next election instead of listening to the corner soap box orator knock the man that you know will be the best man for your individual case, go to the meeting and there agree upon one thing and that is to vote as one. Then and not until then will it be an easy thing to predict any easy victories. But, men, let us start now to pick our candidate for next election and vote as one and if we are successful in this then we will be successful in other things, for when that time comes it is proof that we are at last together and success is always assured for any active body, so our slogan will be: "Watch Toledo in the making over."

Brother George Sweet surprised the Brotherhood here recently by taking upon himself extra burdens in the form of a bride. George, or better known to us as "Tex," is no young man any more and his sudden de-

cision like this was a shock. The blushing bride is yet in her early twenties. The ceremony and celebration were well attended by the Brothers.

Brother William Hartwick is traveling. Any local where he turns in his traveler is assured of a good member. Write us, Bill, and let us know where you are. I dreaded to read of the death of Brother Hogg at Shreveport last February 17. Brother Hogg was in Toledo for a couple of weeks last fall and was my partner while he was here.

EDWARD DUKESHIRE.

**L. U. NO. 262, PLAINFIELD, N. J.**

Editor:

In keeping with the general run, things are rather slow here. The Johns Manville job is about completed. This job helped us considerable as we had a goodly number of men out of work. We still have a maximum of men out of work and a minimum of work. There are still seven men on the International Motor Company job.

Now just a little dirt about the Brothers. All of the boys have returned from Baltimore, where they were working on the Western Electric job, and here we would like to take the opportunity of thanking L. U. No. 28, of Baltimore for their kindness to our members who worked in their territory.

Brother Hook, our business agent, and Brother Feinberg are both getting their tennis racquets out of moth balls and are training for the summer season. One of these days we are going to hear of these boys playing Tilden. Brother Haberle still goes to the woods over the week-ends; it won't be long now before he will be back with some fish or a story about the one that got away.

We had a couple of Brothers of L. U. No. 675, of Elizabeth, with us and they tell me that Brother Hans Kiegel went and got himself a wife. I'll bet he don't make as much noise about the house as he did on the job. She will tell you what to do, Hans.

Our new agreement with the contractors is effective May 1. We are asking for an increase. The agreement committee has met with the contractors and they (the contractors) are as usual not in favor of any increase. We get that old tale about hard times, no work and there being no profit in electrical contracting any more, but we are so accustomed to this cry we take it with a grain of salt.

G. W. JACKSON.

**L. U. NO. 284, PITTSFIELD, MASS.**

Editor:

In our letter to the WORKER, February issue, we mentioned that we were conducting an experimental publicity campaign in Pittsfield and vicinity. Evidently it was of some interest to other locals, for we have received several inquiries relative to the statement, asking for details and the benefits derived from our "drive."

One Brother wished to learn how such a campaign was financed, and along what lines it was carried out. Another wished to know the kind of "mascot" we were using, and why we called it "Alec Trician."

We want to correct any idea that the use of union publicity is original with Local No. 284, because this would not be true. It has been in use in many varied forms by other crafts the world over, no doubt. But we do claim originality, as to the illustrated, catchy writeups, for they were written by our president, Brother John D. Nelson, wholly for this campaign. The illustration of "Alec Trician," is also original and is from the pen of the press secretary.

As far as we have been able to learn, there has never been any craft in our city, or in the neighboring towns, which has

taken advantage of just this method of keeping their trade before the eyes of the public; and we are gradually learning that our experiment is proving inexpensive, progressive, productive, and educational to the public.

We believe it has been the means of strengthening our position as a union organization. We are certain that it has won the hearty approval of our contractors. We are optimistically inclined to believe that it has been the means of inducing many people to give their work to union shops, rather than to "carpet-baggers," for at the present moment there is not an open shop in Pittsfield or Lenox, every Brother is busy and the number of "carpet-baggers" can be counted on one hand.

It is not unusual on big jobs where men of different crafts are working, to speak of an electrician, not knowing his name, as "Alec," sort of an abbreviation for electrician. So "Alec," became our mascot. He was clothed in comedy to quickly attract the eye of the reader, not to belittle the men of our craft. In our hall hangs an enlarged copy of "Alec Trician," exactly as he appears in our newspapers, and soon he is to be seen on the screens of our moving picture theatres, enlarged many times through stereopticon slides illustrating his clever sayings that have made our campaign the talk of Pittsfield, in union circles and with the public at large.

Our contractors were enthusiastic over our campaign, and very gladly contributed

toward its support. In view of the letters that we have received from other locals relative to our drive, we wish to state that if any local is desirous of conducting a similar campaign in their own community, and cares to use any or all parts of our write-ups for this purpose, that we are only too willing to permit you to do so, and trust that they may prove as successful to your needs as they have to Local No. 284. We will be pleased to go into details through correspondence.

"If good things appear, and have proven their worth,  
And the gain is ours by trying,  
Let's pass them along, give others a chance,  
There is plenty for all, there's no denying.

ERNEST C. STONE.

THIRD IN THE SERIES

## Alec Trician, says...

"To protect YOUR home and the lives of your LOVED ONES, see that none but



### Trade Union Electrical Craftsmen

who are licensed and trained by years of experience install that modern electric range or refrigerator, also those extra floor outlets for the Christmas tree lights, and the new table or bridge lamps.

A UNION ELECTRICIAN will connect the modern appliances without danger or waste time experimenting to "See how it goes."

He gives a quality service that goes hand in hand with quality modernizing appliances and material.

**This is the third of a series of advertisements  
sponsored by Local 284**

**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF  
ELECTRICAL WORKERS**

L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Editor:

The present unemployment situation has now been in existence for several months and up to date no honest, practical attempt has been made to meet it with measures of a sufficiently drastic nature or of a sufficiently broad scope to promise any effective relief.

On the other hand, not only have the casual factors that produce this condition continued to operate, but several others have been put in operation that tend to aggravate the condition; some with increasing intensity as time elapses, and nothing is being done about it.

To be more specific, labor-saving machinery, modern, increasingly, efficient, business methods, mergers and consolidations of smaller into larger industrial and commercial units, requiring smaller forces for their operation, the specialization of work and speeding up of production; all these continue to throw workers out of employment in ever-increasing numbers, and these are permanent and inevitable features of the present industrial system.

Organized labor's relief measures for the counteracting of all this are: the shorter workday, shorter workweek, unemployment insurance and old age pensions. Were they all put into operation as effectively as the most optimistic conceive possible, they would only be a relief, not a cure. But what are the facts?

With the exception of one or two instances such as the sprinklerfitters' institution of the five-day week and the electrical workers and one or two others' institution of old age pensions, the efforts to put these measures over have been largely local, ineffective or futile. This is the situation within the group most vitally interested and most directly affected. Going further afield, what do we find?

Having a realization of the startling proportions of the unemployment condition and the menace this threatened to our commercial prosperity, President Hoover called his conference of prominent industrial leaders for the purpose of devising methods to remedy the situation. In addition to this conference of lesser magnitude have been called in different parts of the country by state or local officials as well as by various civic and social bodies for the same purpose. What has been the net result of these? A few government jobs are to be started that will give employment, for a time, to a few thousands of the millions of unemployed. Here and there we hear of an occasional employer with more sympathy than foresight, who is keeping on his surplus labor and having them pile up an additional surplus to help glut an already overstocked market, and in some localities a certain amount of state, county

or municipal work is being started that will temporarily employ a few more thousands of those unemployed millions, while throughout the entire country a very much concerted and unified policy of economy and efficiency has been instituted that is every day throwing other thousands of workers out of employment.

This is the status of one of the most serious conditions that have ever menaced American labor. Its threat to labor is an abject and degrading slavery to an industrial aristocracy, ultimately, a complete economic, political and social servitude. Labor's only bulwark of defense against this is a partially and rather poorly organized labor movement (I say poorly organized for there is rather poor co-operation between the units composing the A. F. of L. and little or none between them and those outside the A. F. of L. and partially organized because the best that the A. F. of L., the largest aggregation by far, of organized workers, has ever been able to do was to hold within its ranks barely 10 per cent of the workers of the country), and this is only a part of the awful truth. The fact is that this same labor movement could be not only wrecked but totally destroyed if there were sufficient unity of action and loyalty to purpose on the part of the employing class towards that end.

Understand me, in no way do I wish to belittle the magnificent work of the A. F. of L. Hampered as it has been by dual organizations, split by insurgent movements, rent by internal disputes and dissension, betrayed by dishonest and self-seeking officials and traitorous spies and stoolpigeons, it is truly marvelous the splendid advances it has been able to make and the amount of them it has been able to hold. All honor to the A. F. of L.!

Many of the major defects in the labor movement arise from causes that are irremediable and unavoidable. For instance, if we could only accept into our membership those who voluntarily applied from motives of intelligent conviction, i. e., never solicited, coaxed, or coerced anyone to join, we would have a membership that for quality would be 100 per cent, but on account of lack of numerical strength as a force in the economic struggle, it would be a joke. In other words, in order to have a sufficient numerical strength to command any respect in the many industrial disputes, in which labor organizations must necessarily engage, it is necessary for them to take into membership as many of their craft as they can regardless of sincerity of purpose or understanding of, or beliefs in union principles; this greatly detracts from the general efficiency of the organization.

W. WAPLES.

#### L. U. NO. 301, TEXARKANA, TEX.

Editor:

Last night was the first time in the 20 years I have carried my card that I ever have seen or heard of the entire body of contractors meeting with the membership of a local union on a regular meeting night to discuss and settle a labor agreement. When it was proposed I was very dubious of the outcome, but I thought we would give it a trial. To make a long story short, it was a huge success. Everybody was well pleased and, to show that we all felt the good will spirit, when our business agent arose to mention the fact that we had talked of having a get-together meeting, Mr. "Dick" Couch, president of the Texarkana Electrical Company, arose and asked if he might beat the business agent to a motion that we throw a good party at the contractors' expense in which the contractors

all joined him. Thus ends the "signing the agreement" bugbear for this year. We all sincerely trust the spirit of good will that permeates the men and contractors will grow with the year.

I took a week-end trip to Shreveport, Sunday, to see "Rat" Henderson's home town and also see the sign pictured in the last JOURNAL. I met Jimmie Soards on the street and he took me up to the hall and I met Brothers Gaither and Huff. I could not help but think of what was said in the Journal a few months back about the warm welcome that always awaits a Brother in a certain town I visited in the summer and somebody had let their welcome cool down until it was plumb cold. However, that was not the case in Shreveport. I had not seen Brother Gaither for a couple of years and we visited like home folks. It makes life worth the while when you are met right.

I don't want to appear like the dog that barks and wags his tail, so you don't know which end to believe. We always try to meet a traveling Brother with a smile, kind words, a glance or touch of the hand of friendship. Brothers Jack Diamond, Frank Wiseman, John Duffy and a lad named Blanchard and several others have been here in the last few weeks and while we could not put them to work we did make going a little better and I think showed them a little of the spirit of the brotherhood of man.

I notice Brother Broach took up the letter of R. J. Morrow, of L. U. No. 200, Anaconda, Mont. This I meant to comment on very much the same as Brother Broach did. We need well-paid men to get more work for us so we can be well paid men to do the work.

Think of the money paid to the men on one powerhouse the International Office can and sometimes does sign up, compared to the salary of the officer who signs it up. What gripes me is we don't have money enough or management enough to sign up and do more of these big jobs. We waste a lot of money sending representatives to help a lot of poor fish that will not help themselves and then we can't spare the money to send high powered salesmen to meet and sell union labor to these big corporations.

I agree with Brother Saxon, of St. Joseph, on the school problem. More of it should be pushed.

The case of the rodent who rushed over to a neighboring local and picked up a traveler has been closed. We are in receipt of a letter from Dan Tracy advising us that the International Office returned the initiation fee with instruction to the local to return the money to the rat; and so, Q. E. D., if you ever took algebra.

Our central body is having some good open meetings now. We had a very good talk on Mexico by the editor of the daily paper and also one on the accomplishments of union labor in regards to laws for the benefit of mankind. We are to have two addresses on the United States Constitution next Wednesday by two judges. One on its history and one on its operation today. Both should be very interesting.

In a letter from S. A. King, erstwhile press secretary of L. U. No. 584, he stated the reason I had not seen his letter in the JOURNAL was because L. U. No. 584 fired him or was it just elected Chuck Houghton and Chuck had not started to click? And the next day comes my JOURNAL with Chuck's letter. Well done, mate; give her another heave.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

#### L. U. NO. 306, AKRON, OHIO

Editor:

What effect does a full stomach have on the worker's brain?

The average worker, when the wheels of industry are turning and he is enjoying a period of prosperity, fails to see the necessity of organizing and facing this problem of unemployment, which the wage earner has got to face. They kid themselves along with the idea in mind that when the next depression comes they will be well fixed and sitting on top of the world. But nevertheless when a slump comes they find themselves in the same old rut, pounding the sidewalk, looking for someone to slip them the price of coffee an'.

When the stomach begins to chafe on the backbone it seems to relieve his congested brain and it kind of starts to function. But how? He drifts around to some of the city parks and listens to some radical gas blower who fills him full of a lot of bunk about the government.

They form a line and march to the city building and hurl cowardly demands at the city council, such as immediate relief of unemployment; that the city create an unemployment fund of \$15 a week or more, and 100 other demands. This is the first time they have given any thought of their city or state representatives.

What do they receive for the efforts and struggles in putting on such demonstrations? A lot of bruised heads, some time in the hospital and some end up in the morgue.

I wonder if their intelligence tells them that these kinds of demonstrations are going to solve their problem?

The cause of unemployment is known and it is a problem that the workers are going to have to solve.

The government or employer is not going to solve it for you. Nothing is going to be handed you on a silver platter.

Many workers want the good things in life but are not willing to pay for them. They let the other fellow carry the burden.

They forget and lose all interest in these conditions when the knot is taken out of their stomachs. They even forget that slap on the head they received from a policeman's stick, during their mad rush for relief.

When you are enjoying a period of prosperity, don't forget the hardship and suffering you endured in these depressions. Keep it fresh in mind and organize and prepare to solve these problems. It is going to be a very difficult job, but nevertheless you are going to have to help solve them.

Nothing but a good, sound, progressive organization with good management is going to solve them, and it is going to take money and the worker is going to have to furnish that. You are going to have to sacrifice in order that you may overcome these conditions.

Do not let a full stomach rob you of intelligent thinking and retard progress. Remember the progress of your organization is your own progress.

PRESS SECRETARY.

#### L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Editor:

Every day in every way our JOURNAL is getting better. The Brothers have commented on the good advice President Broach is handing out, and no doubt in the near future we will cut down our meetings to, say, about twice a month. The report of Brother Reisen as to the activities of the Florida State Federation's convention at Miami was gratifying inasmuch as there were twice as many delegates present than there were last year. The consensus of

opinion is that Florida is coming back. Right here in our locality the real estate is moving at a fair rate and a few notables have bought homes here making this city their permanent residence. There have been thousands of acres of land leased throughout the state for the purpose of prospecting for oil. I can see another boom coming on should they ever strike oil.

The Brothers are all busy registering so as to be able to vote at the primaries next month. We have 23 candidates in the field now running for city commissioner, of which six will be nominated and three will be elected. The central body has called on all local unions to elect a delegate to form a non-partisan legislative committee, the purpose being to get the ones elected who are friendly to organized labor. The move has been met with great enthusiasm and from the outlook labor will have the balance of power at the election. It sure is gratifying to know when the Brothers realize their voting power and not only that but also their purchasing power.

There has been more talk of organizing a woman's auxiliary, but no action has been taken as yet. Many thanks to you, Mrs. L. T. Payne, of Local No. 108, for the invitation to come over, and you can rest assured that if it is possible to get the girls together over here we will connect with you all (get that) and get the information that will give us a start.

We are thinking very seriously of advertising our wares as Local No. 284 is doing, so as to educate the public. The green benches are thinning out and the slogan is "Stay through May." We have Sunday baseball now, and the diamond ball teams are getting organized for their evening stunts. Work is scarce, the only building going on is dwellings in various localities.

A few of the Brothers have left to seek employment elsewhere, and here is hoping they succeed in finding what they have gone after. Word was received here that C. R. (Pop) Freeman, who went over to Texas, had a fall and fractured both legs. We are sorry, Pop, and anything we can do, let us know.

The Brothers have been attending meeting regularly and it gives the officers encouragement when the attendance is large. Keep it up, Brothers, you cannot lose when you act that way. Hope to have something more interesting next time. With best wishes to all the Brothers, I am for buying union made goods.

THE WOODCHOPPER.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.

Editor:

With the hockey season over I have been able to attend all the meetings lately and at the last gathering of the faithful of Local No. 353 I got an earful. How I overlooked Brother Holden in my March letter is beyond me. Brother Holden's oratorical ability is matched only by his persistence, and he gave us all a fine old panning on our inefficiency, with the result that Acting President Morse appointed him a committee of one to find ways and means of remedying the evil. That's the stuff, Eddie. You can't teach an old dog new tricks.

The special organization committee, finding itself unable to cope with the many obstacles in the way of rounding up the BX and porcelain engineer, tendered their resignation, and thereafter Brother Brown will be chasing up the aforementioned artisans just as predicted in the March WORKER.

Speaking about my prophecies in that issue of the JOURNAL, it seems that many things predicted therein are now to become actual facts. For instance, at the last reg-

ular meeting in March, Brothers J. Godden and "Bill" Brown were delegated by the president to provide refreshments for all the attending members. Boys, it was a huge night and put on at very little expense, so as they are ready to spring another feed, better make it your business to get down to all the meetings.

Last night we had the first meeting of the 1931 convention. We have lined up a fine committee with representation from the three international locals of the Queen City. Brother Noble, International Organizer, is doing yeoman service in the interest of the convention as well as looking after his own affairs.

Cold weather and recent financial upheavals have left their mark on all building activities in Toronto and, of course, our organization has had to take its share of the blues.

I can't figure just what is in the offing for the summer but being a born optimist I feel certain that things will soon be on the up-grade. Of course, we can fall back on golf and fishing but there's not much money in that.

Our biggest trouble here is the constant loss of work on the many large residences and apartment houses which at present falls into the hands of basket electricians or carpet baggers. If we could figure a way to get in these jobs for members of our local it would certainly go a long way toward looking after the 30 or 40 members who have found the nast winter one of much trial.

Just the same it is at times such as these that the best comes out in the make-up of our members and I'm confident that the rank and file of L. U. No. 353 will hold its own with the best of them.

F. J. SELKE.

#### L. U. NO. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Editor:

The Sayreville power house job, I believe, is a fair-sized job, that would employ a large number of men from this vicinity. They found out at the start of the building operation of this power plant that it was under the jurisdiction of New Brunswick and the Sayreville Building Trades. The territory is very close to Perth Amboy jurisdiction. The contracting engineers and power company tried out the open shop and succeeded. Sayreville Building Trades and New Brunswick Building Trades Council went to sleep over the situation and the big people beat them to it. The result—open shop, cheap labor. Poor business agents on the job.

Sayreville, South River, Parlin and these small towns about here at one time were under the control of Perth Amboy local unions and Building Trades Councils. New Brunswick wished more territory and they got it, but never have taken care of it—proof, the powder plants for the last 10 years or more—New Brunswick—never gained anything there. Previous to that Perth Amboy had top conditions all around these towns.

We are represented in the Sayreville Building Trades Council. That is about all. New Brunswick is also represented. There is such poor attendance at some of the meetings that no business is transacted.

Local No. 358 was one of the first to organize this Sayreville Building Trades Council as a help to us in some of our jurisdiction covered by their charter. How can this job at the Sayreville power house go on with the Building Trades Councils of three sections looking on and doing nothing? The bricklayer and mason, the iron worker or their delegates do not seem in-

terested or are inactive. The worst is yet to come, as the saying is. I am going to tell you some of the worst.

Power house problem No. 2: South Amboy, N. J., our sister city, our jurisdiction. The Jersey Central Light, Heat and Power Company are in the making of a large power plant. The work started on this operation about November, 1929, a partly fair or as good as a closed shop job. Local No. 358 men doing temporary power, lighting and sign work for the Jersey Central Power Company through an electrical contractor from Jersey City, who had the contract for lighting and telephone work during the construction of the buildings which were of concrete and iron. All conduits, race ways, etc., were taken care of by this fair contractor from Jersey City employing Local No. 358, I. B. E. W., members.

The power house generating units, ducts, sub-station work was a separate issue, being held back for a time, no contract given out, awaiting the finish of the contract mentioned above. The Jersey Central Light, Heat and Power Company and the engineering company in charge were figuring out how this work could be done and who could do it. The question came up while our local members were on the job: Could we supply the Jersey Central and this engineering company with men at our rates, rules and regulations? This came about during the first part of March. They asked for our men to be employed direct on this operation, and the powers that be, or are, told the Jersey Central Light, Heat and Power Company: "No, we can not give you men; give the job to a contractor." Of course the contractor mentioned before he was still in on the job finishing up with three or four men and a foreman. It all looked good to us if this contractor got the work, but there was nothing like that to happen. The power company wanted to do this work themselves and employ our men.

Some one in authority of the electrical workers, as a final answer to the power company, told them we could not supply them with men. The result was: out goes three or four union Local No. 358 men, in go 40 unknown electrical workers from all over the country—open shop.

The conditions there at present, April 26, 1930, are non-union or what have you, electrical workers? Union iron workers, non-union iron workers, union and non-union carpenters, union and non-union painters came with pipe fitters, steam fitters, check whether union or non-union, hoisting engineer, hauling up iron for union iron workers, non-union iron workers handling same work. We never heard of this gang doing anything like this before. We can not get the union crafts on this job to pull with us.

Quite a number of Brothers out yet; me, too. Great efforts are being made to straighten out conditions and bring work around by our executive board and business agent who are working hard. Local meetings are well attended, no new members coming in. We do not need any more. All the latest arrivals are working. Some of the old-timers sit in the day room or at home.

Our working agreements are to stand as they are and were for the past year, no change.

By-law committee, out for a long time, is to get up new set or change the by-laws.

I would like to make recommendation that if there are to be any changes in the office of International vice president for this district that the name of Brother Edward J. Buchanan be placed on the list of International vice presidents. If it is

so that there is to be a district manager for this district I would place Brother Edward S. Sofield on the list as the manager and you try to name some one better than him. He could cover this wild territory and spruce up these other locals to help out Local No. 358 after you carry out my request. The next thing in order which will happen the second Friday in June—election of officers—will be a good set of officers.

Our two other members are taken care of by the International Office. We could put in Brother J. C. Boll for business agent, and he is a good member, to help any of them at any time.

WILLIAM H. McDONOUGH.

**L. U. NO. 392, TROY, N. Y.**

Editor:

Read with interest the many articles in our last issue. To read them everybody would continue on their education. Many of the Brothers are missing many good talks from other Brothers in the many parts of the country through the medium of our JOURNAL. Local Union No. 284 are doing some advertising in the JOURNAL and in their second of the series they say to have skilled and licensed electricians do your work.

First, we must have the men "licensed." That is one of my fondest wishes. A vast amount of our work is installed by the handy man and the "botch." Their work is inferior and does not stand inspection and it will continue so unless we curb it. It must be a state or national issue. To license locally would mean little, although many cities in New York state have licenses. The whole state of Massachusetts is under the license. The city of Albany has a license for over a year and the city of Utica has a license this year, thanks to the efforts of Local Union No. 181. The city of Albany has reaped benefits also in L. U. No. 696 territory. Other cities in the state of New York have licenses also.

To get legislation now would be futile as we saw the closing days of the legislature last month. But we have ample time now to work earnestly and aim to have it statewide. Talk it up, let all the local unions work for it and don't let it all be talk. This licensing should not be of the journeyman only but the contractors also. The contractors will benefit by it. It is done in Massachusetts and it works wonderfully and if each local union would secure a copy of the Massachusetts law and read it, study it, and when the proper time comes be ready to urge your representatives in the legislature to foster the bill and work for it.

We have in New York State an association known as the New York State Electrical Association and all local unions in the state should join. The fee is nominal and it is a progressive association.

Now, local unions of New York state, I hope my plea will be read by your members and that you will inquire into the State Electrical Association and will send a delegate to the next meeting. Have not the address of the officers of the association but will have the information for our next issue as I intend to follow up on this subject. Hope to see some of the press secretaries write on it and let the Brothers know what the Brothers in the many locals think about licensing the journeyman and the contractors. We are not a body of men who are of the inferior class but men of a profession. We have had our college course and we are studying all of the time.

New inventions are coming right along and we must meet them. The mechanical man cannot do our work and we can im-

prove our conditions for ourselves and we must cope with the times. Labor must fight and win their own battles. We have to win over capital, and capital is working to further its aim. Working harder than labor, they gain by our mistakes if we err, but let us not err but grasp every opportunity and progress, and to do this we must fight, fight, fight, and win. The world is progressing and we must progress with it. Don't slip, because there will be no helping hand. We must make our own conditions and it must have co-operation and all must co-operate. Don't leave it for the few. We must follow our leader and we have a good one. He will not lead us astray. If you read his articles and think what they mean to you the benefits reaped are yours.

JOHN J. SHEEHAN.

**L. U. NO. 406, STRATFORD, ONT., CAN.**

Editor:

Our last regular meeting night was crammed full of business and pleasure from 7:30 until midnight. We had quite a goodly amount of business to attend to and we also had our worthy vice president, Brother Ingles, with us.

The referendum vote found our members in favor of revising the constitution. Our International President has at various times asked for more efficiency in local unions.

Believe me, I have found a way of introducing efficiency in the locals.

We arranged some time ago to have a euchre and dance for the members, their wives and their friends at the close of our last meeting. We met at 7:30 for our regular meeting and after dealing with the most important business on hand, our president called on Brother Ingles.

Brother Ingles gave us a very interesting address on the present economic conditions in Canada. Some questions which had caused quite a little discussion at previous meetings were answered to the satisfaction of those concerned.

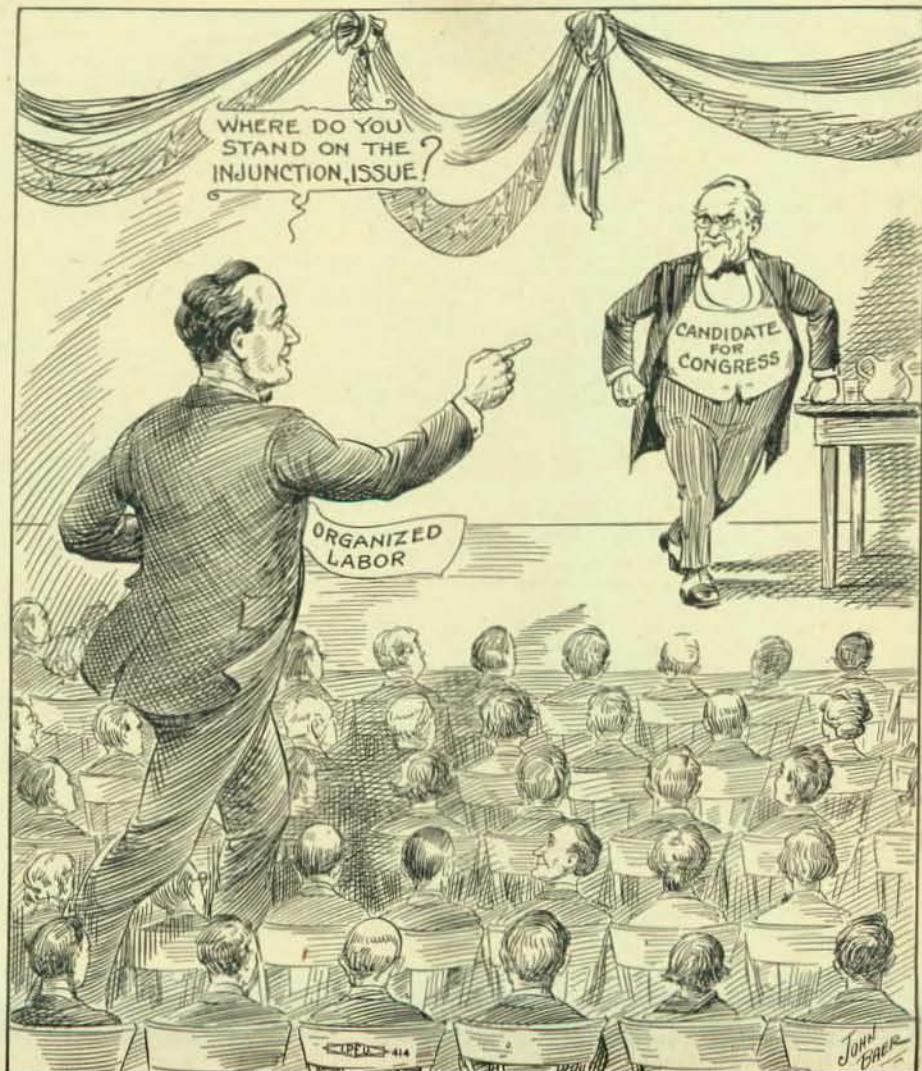
After Brother Ingles had spoken, the foreman announced that quite a number of the members' wives were waiting in the entrance hall and complaining of the cold.

I saw a scared look in the eyes of quite a few of the members and business speeded up and it was not long before the ladies were allowed to enter the hall. One member, a married one, moved that we hold a special meeting to deal with the business which was being left over.

Believe me, Brother, I have a strong line of argument for the next guy in our gang who comes along to me with advice on the matrimonial question.

The euchre party was much enjoyed and the winners were Mrs. Williams and Mr. McIntyre. The lunch which followed was a de-

## THERE COMES A RECKONING!



cided success. The only criticism which I can offer is against the guy who made the coffee. I'm told that a certain Scotchman in our local lost two nights sleep because all the strength was not extracted from the coffee. I'm not mentioning any names, but I've a right to shout about it because I'm the guy who bought the coffee.

Dancing continued until midnight and would probably have continued quite a while longer if we hadn't been notified of an extra charge after 12 o'clock.

Before closing, I would like to draw the attention of the membership committee to the fact that we have prospects of another new member. It has been whispered to me that Brother Wolfe has put in an application for his son as apprentice electrician in the C. N. R. shops. I hope to refer further to this in about 16 years. In the meantime we give to Brother Wolfe our hearty congratulations and best wishes.

H. COCKBURN.

#### L. U. NO. 418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

By the time you read this, all your votes on the referendum will be in, and you may even know the results. Judging by the number of large locals that indorsed the proposition, there is no question as to the outcome. Local No. 418, after due consideration and thought, voted against the change with the exception of one man. He admitted that he did not approve of the proposed change, but thought anything would be better than the present arrangement. This attitude, which I am sure has been the one taken by a large number of those favorable, is beyond my understanding. How a true trade unionist, used to fighting a losing battle, and still fighting, for a principle, can forget all of his past training and sanction an apparent monarchy is too much for me.

We of L. U. No. 418 admit the constitution is sadly in need of revision; we admit that Brother Broach has done wonderful work in New York and that he is as capable a man as we could have at the head of the organization. That still is far from reason enough to set up the type of dictatorship he is asking for. There are innumerable reasons, too many to put down, why we feel the proposed amendment should be beaten, but as you have already voted, there is no need to give them. Should time prove us wrong, we will be the first to admit it, and should it prove us right, then you can expect to hear us crow. We earnestly hope for the good of the organization, that the majority will be right.

Local No. 418, since the last election of officers, has taken on new life and an atmosphere of progress prevails throughout the local. There were 20 new members taken in at the last regular meeting, each an enthusiastic booster, and there are more to come. Our first aid and safety first committee is working on plans for a moving picture of the boys on the job, showing what has been accomplished along this line. If it is successful, we will tell you more about it next time. Until then, carry on and hope for the best.

D. F. CAMERON.

#### L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Again I have made a little mistake in last month's *WORKER* by stating that our business representative, J. J. Timothy, had signed the Warner Service Company of Knoxville, Tenn. Well, he did, but owing to the conditions in which he had to place men on one of the jobs the agreement became void so they are still on the unfair list. Most of

the boys are back at work again, some have become marine wiremen and are now either up the river or down the river testing their job out. I think most of the boys on the boat have been tested for seasickness, etc.

The drawing by Harrie S. Goodwin reminds me of a little poem that goes like this:

If you want to be in the kind of a local  
Like the kind of a local you like,  
You needn't slip your clothes in a grip  
And start on a long, long hike!  
You'll only find what you left behind,  
For there's nothing that's really new;  
It's a knock at yourself when you knock  
your local;  
It isn't your local, it's you.

Real locals are not made by men afraid,  
Lest somebody else gets ahead;  
When everybody works and nobody shirks  
You can raise a local from the dead.  
And if while you make your personal stake,  
Your Brothers can make one, too,  
Your local will be what you want to see;  
It isn't your local, it's you.

Brother W. M. Chiles, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, stopped in to see us last month. He told us of the condition of the south as far as he had traveled and the Brothers of the locals welcome him back at any time to make another wonderful talk.

Are we slaves of the machine? No! Are the pessimists right or wrong? Are their fears well grounded? Are we in danger of such close association with machines that we shall some day become nothing but cogs in the great wheel, grinding out our work monotonously, unthinkingly and losing our human identities within the mass of wires, buttons, levers and gears? It is the mechanical age, the chemical age, this electrical age, that is giving man his freedom from the burdens and exhaustion of labor, and that eventually will almost wholly emancipate him from the ills and difficulties of modern competitive existence.

If every automobile, for example, had to be painfully wrought by hand out of raw materials, few of us could own one, as it is very few of us wiremen have one anyhow.

It is a fact that every introduction of labor-saving machinery into industry has resulted, eventually, in improved working conditions and shorter working hours. It has meant more leisure, more time for recreation, more time for self-improvement, consequently, instead of enslaving him in the steel fingers, the machine is freeing the laborer for pursuits which will permit him to rise far above his one-time drab and uninteresting life.

Is the man who rolls along in his auto on Saturday half-holiday the slave of his machine or its master?

Is the man who turns the dial on his radio and tunes in on a concert at the mercy of the electric waves he uses, or are they his servants?

Is the man who used to work 60 hours a week and who now labors 44 the slave of the machine that helped him to get those golden hours or is he their grateful beneficiary?

Don't waste time in vain and vague thoughts that machines will ruin the race. Use your time in enjoyment of the marvels they have wrought and get more money for your effects.

In reading Brother Broach's comments in the last issue, would state he stepped right in our local's face, but we are trying to do better.

THOS. E. HANSON.

#### L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.

Editor:

At a meeting of the apprentices held February 28 it was suggested that an apprentices' association be formed within our local with the primary object of furthering the aims of organized labor and of providing a training ground where our apprentices will become skilled in debate and the proper carrying on of a meeting according to parliamentary rules. The second reason for the proposed association was to augment the correspondence course by providing lectures on subjects not covered by the course and visits to plants and factories, etc. The meeting was so enthusiastic over the idea that it was decided to go ahead and elect officers then and there and submit the whole to the next meeting of the local for the approval of the membership. The following officers were elected:

Chairman, J. Mayo; vice chairman, L. W. Blanchard; secretary, C. E. McKenna; honorary chairman, C. R. Roberts; committee, R. Lyle, L. W. Burrows, J. Pickles, M. Evansen, F. McKibney.

Needless to say the membership of Local No. 435 have endorsed the Electrical Apprentices' Association of Local No. 435, I. B. E. W.

After the first organization meeting the committee met to decide what the bill of fare would be for the meeting called for March 14 and it was decided to start off with a talk by our President, Brother MacIntosh, on "Discipline," and to try to get a speaker to lecture on the Neon light.

Mr. Ford, of the Western Claude Neon Lights, Ltd., kindly consented to give us a talk and demonstration and a well-attended meeting thoroughly enjoyed listening to Mr. Ford and plied him with questions at the end of his talk.

Mr. Ford's company have just finished constructing the largest air beacon in the British Empire on the roof of the Hudson's Bay Store at Winnipeg. It consists of 48 tubes each 12 feet 6 inches long and 32 m.m. (1 1/4 inches) in diameter, draws 30 K.V.A. at 11,500 volts, 45 per cent P.F. and has been seen a distance of 122 miles from the air and 90 miles from the ground. The air beacon is surmounted by an incandescent direction light with an output of 1,900,000 c.p. which points to Stevenson airfield.

C. R. ROBERTS.

#### L. U. NO. 456, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Editor:

It has been a long time since Local No. 456 has been represented in the *JOURNAL*. Perhaps an introduction is in order. We are a live and well-organized local and were one of the first in the state to foster a city ordinance, licensing both contractor and journeyman. Since then other locals, finding an ordinance to be a good thing, have followed suit. Our city is well organized, not having one unfair contractor. Our last meeting brought out an attendance of over 90 per cent. The traveling Brothers kept the percentage from going higher. Of course we can't boast of having such an attendance at every meeting. It was somewhat unusual. This may sound like chamber of commerce propaganda, but is merely plain facts.

But, at present we have one serious drawback. At least we hope for the present. That is a lack of work. We have had a tough winter with plenty of men pounding the old proverbial concrete. Many thanks to Local No. 28, of Baltimore, for putting some of our boys to work. It helped a lot. But even they are all back now, swelling the already long waiting list. I hope the warm weather starts

things boozing so the boys can all start working again. And perhaps some won't be glad to do that. Perhaps.

The comments made in the JOURNAL by International President Broach are timely and hit straight from the shoulder. No futile sparring there. Every Brother should read these comments carefully and then endeavor to carry out the ideas propounded.

A. E. ARTMAN.

**L. U. NO. 477, SAN BERNARDINO,  
CALIF.**

Editor:

San Bernardino is known as the home of the National Orange Show, held in the Orange Show Building during the month of February every year. This building is the largest of its kind in the entire west, being used only for the orange show. It is 133½ feet wide by 700 feet long. The roof is held up by trusses, which gives a clear view of the entire building. The front entrance end is devoted to features and entertainment. The features are all built of oranges, lemons and grapefruit.

As you enter the building you see nothing but oranges and decorations. All shows carry a different scheme of decorations and features. The walls of the first half of the building are devoted to the fruit racks, offering a display of 7,000 feet of golden oranges, lemons and grapefruit. The second half of the building is called the industrial section, and includes an auto show. The by-products department and packing plant are housed in a separate building, joining the main building.

The by-products are all made from oranges, grapefruit and lemons. It looks fine, with the big show cases all decorated with miniature lights and fancy trimmings. This department is handled by various women's clubs and schools having exhibits.

In the packing plant oranges coming from the groves are graded and packed, just like in a large packing house. The packing plant is modern and up-to-date, and visitors can send a box to their friends back east where they have snow at this time of year.

In my next letter I will give the readers of the WORKER the electrical end of the orange show, which I know will be of interest to you.

The general manager, R. H. Meek, also secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, is fair to organized labor and a very able and broadminded man. The 20th Orange Show was 100 per cent—electrical workers, carpenters, stage and decoration. There was perfect harmony between all departments and the management during the entire show.

Among the visitors we had Brother Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and he came up to the switchboard room to shake hands with the electricians. Also a Brother from St. Louis, but I forget his name.

Work is very slack with L. U. No. 477 at present. The boys are only working part time and the future doesn't look very bright.

P. F. HOBBS.

**Editor's Note:** We are sorry not to be able to publish your pictures of the orange show, but the original photographs would be necessary for a satisfactory reproduction.

**L. U. NO. 492, MONTREAL, QUE.,  
CAN.**

Editor:

Meetings of Local No. 492 for the past two months have been better attended than they had been for the last two years, due no doubt to the fact that negotiations with the em-

ployers of the majority of the members of this local have been proceeding and although at the time of writing this letter, they are not concluded we are confident a successful issue will be the result of the efforts of the committee on behalf of this local.

"History is in the making" these days in Montreal, which will have far-reaching effect in the whole province of Quebec and eventually in other parts of Canada. For years men working in the public utilities in eastern Canada as switchboard operators and assistants, etc., have been working seven days per week or 56 hours weekly or 365 days per year, not one day different from the rest, and for many years this local has tried to have the local utilities establish a six-day week, and this year we are pleased to report that the most successful public utility in Canada, the Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Consolidated, has at last come to our way of thinking and will soon have their stations—both in the city and at their power houses at Cedars and Back River, also Lachine and Chambly—all operating on a six-day week basis. At the larger stations the men will receive a slight increase in their annual income and at the smaller stations a decrease in the annual income will be the result of working six days weekly against seven days as previously, although the rate per hour will be increased from 65 to 70 cents for some stations and from 65 to 75 cents for other stations, while the larger stations will have their hourly rate increased from 65 to 77 cents. The above rates apply to operators, while the assistants are less in proportion.

The annual income of a few men will be slightly less than last year, while the hourly rates will be increased 8 to 18 per cent and the annual income of a few men in the larger stations will be slightly increased. This is at the same time putting into effect a grading of stations with a grading of rates accordingly—a fair proposition when one thinks of the difference in work at the different stations involved.

One good feature is, more men will be required at once to make it effective. This feature should be music to our ears, when we consider the unemployment situation from a broad angle. Construction men in our local will receive approximately an 8 per cent increase and the rates will be 75 cents for first class and 70 cents for second class men. We feel we are bettering our conditions and if the conditions in this locality are bettered through the efforts of our organization and ourselves surely these conditions will react on other localities where conditions are less favorable. At any rate we feel we are setting a mark or precedent for other public utilities and their employees to aim at by our establishing the six-day week. It is progress in the right direction and we look forward to the day when every other utility in the country will establish the six-day week.

We might mention we have been helped considerably in these negotiations by an International Representative who is a member of Local No. 492 and a past president. We refer to Brother James Broderick, who has always been generous with his time and advice whenever we required it. At one of our meetings in March we had the pleasure of hearing our International Vice President, E. Ingles, who was in Montreal for a couple of days. We, who turned out that evening were amply repaid, when we listened to his brief talk on conditions, experiences and reasons for organization of the workers. It was unfortunate that our attendance was poor that night, as we who heard Brother Ingles got inspiration and encouragement from his few words.

We expect by the time this is in print the agreement referred to above will be signed up, as only a few minor details have to be worked out, the main things, such as hours to be worked and rates, having been agreed on by the company and the committee for the local, which were composed of C. Hadgkiss, J. Stoker, A. Prudhomme and yours truly.

H. M. NEVISON.

**L. U. NO. 502, ST. JOHNS, N. B., CAN.**

Editor:

Order the Brothers to shove over and make way for the comin' "down east" organization to strut its stuff. With the tang of the old Fundy breezes to waft to the four winds, that fishy atmosphere that you gents to the north, south, east and west of us so generously abhor and the foggy atmosphere that makes Navarros of our features, now that Valentino has left this world to give some other poor boob the chance to cop a lady fair, we are here to tell you—we're there.

There ain't nothin' we can't do down this way, but above all we do on electricity with its shocks. (Oh, yes, the wage schedule was shocking for a while, but we're seein' to it that we'll be able to stand that new agreement wage that takes effect May 1.) And we're goin' ahead like a house afire in a windstorm.

Well, we had our election and let me elucidate that we feel our officers are the best in the electrical workers' society the world over and nothin' else but. For 1930 we place them as follows: President, W. Parrett; vice president, T. A. Tracey; recording secretary, J. M. Young; financial secretary, G. Sterling; treasurer, T. H. Gallop. And, furthermore, we're here to state that that's some lineup.

We had our first get-together a short while ago for our members and friends and believe me she was some time (if you get what I mean). We had our table of cards, our program was a varied one to say nothing of the "non plus ultra." Some of our members making their debut on the stage received not only meritorious but riotous applause and the opinion of those present was that these boys are simply wasting their time. They should be on the legitimate stage and how. If they were, our loss would be great for, after all, it's real live electrical workers that lean generously to unionism that we want.

Of course at times like these, held after months of union meetings, the boys let loose and enjoy themselves to the full. The boys may have overdone it but I think not. Refreshments are always served down this way in the maritimes at affairs such as this and my wish is that some of you Brothers could be with us on such an occasion and see for yourselves just what "down east" hospitality means.

I'd like to say to any of the traveling boys who may have occasion at one time or another to be in our vicinity to drop in and say "hello" and, if possible, tarry a while with us. It's a great country down this way and don't let anybody tell you different. Our local is just in its infancy but, believe me, Brothers, we're full of the old pep and punch that has ruined many an old ball game and we never get passed to first either, because we sock the old apple right on the nose and keep piling up the score. Get me?

This is my first and the union's first script to our ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL and I'm here to shout that it won't be the last. I'll be back, bigger and better and that's that.

ROBERT F. JONES.

## L. U. NO. 514, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Conditions at this writing are not of the best but the dues are coming in fairly well and it looks like we will be able to weather the storm as far as the local is concerned. Being one of the unfortunate who are not getting much work I can sympathize with the needy Brothers, but sympathy don't pay bills. But, then, men have been known to have been out of work for a year or more and somehow existed, so if we can just keep our good health we will come out of this depression and within a few months will be spending money just as freely as if we had always had plenty. Hard times are soon forgotten when the panic is off and those who get hit the hardest always seem to be the first to let loose of their "jack" when it starts coming in again. If only you and I, dear Brother, would cut the pockets out of our pants and make marble bags for the kids out of them (like the Scotch do) maybe then we could laugh a little at hard times in the future.

My last letter hit the bullseye, I believe. The boys are really talking about ways and means of doing away with the use of our cars in the interests of the bosses. God bless you, Brothers, you have finally awakened to the fact that you have been blind to this menace to your organization and to yourselves. What a pleasure it will be at the end of each month to check back, yes, double check if you want to, and say: "By gosh, I haven't had much repair work on the old bus this month and I only spent about \$4 for gas and oil instead of around \$20, and the wife has been feeling better natured, too, because she has the use of the car now in the afternoons to take the kiddies out to the parks and playgrounds where they never did get to when daddy had to use the car for the boss." There are any amount of ways that we will benefit and I can see of no way that it will be a detriment to us.

Do you remember when we used to say: "Well, what we don't get done today we will do tomorrow"? Yes, I know it has been a long time since that was the custom but, since we have been using our cars the boys have been sticking around on those little jobs and finishing them up at night figuring that they will get home just as early as if they had to take a street car or bus because they had their car out in front of the job, and without it they would come back the next day and finish the job. If you are one that never did this then you will go along with us and are in favor of this action, and on the other hand if you have been in the habit of doing such things, think this over and don't be afraid to put yourself out a little to better your conditions and also make a job for someone that is badly in need of it.

I want here to thank Brother W. E. Wood, of Local No. 35 for his letter to me telling how his local abolished the use of cars nine years ago and how beneficial it has been for them. We would appreciate letters from other locals who have had the same experience as it will help to show our members that it is a paying proposition to leave our cars at home. Thanks again, Brother Wood.

FRED ROBINS.

## L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Local No. 567 has recently held one or two interesting sessions in an attempt to settle a wide variety of opinions as to whether or not we are in a position to try out the five-day week, if it is practical and if the time is opportune. Aided and abetted by the somewhat delayed presence of Organizer Chas. Keaveney, we arrived at the conclu-

sion that if the electrical laborer is worthy of his hire it's got to be more than five days at the payoff, so we are out on that.

Another question that seemed to bother us all a little and some a lot was whether or not our phantom contract or agreement with the contractors of Portland was as binding as some more legal instrument and much to the surprise of many we find we are privileged to do business legally at the same old stand.

Some few years ago we inaugurated or adopted or at any rate organized a welfare committee, supplementing a joint conference board. This committee for a long time was successful in ironing out small details and minor affairs that daily make their appearance and hardly worthy of engaging the attention of the local or some busy contractor and at the same time eliminated a lot of hearsay ballyhoo and evasive methods that never got either party in the right.

This committee was popular with both the contractors and the local inasmuch as the board was organized from equal representation by each. However, the intervention of summer vacations, hot evenings, lax attendance and minor business combined to cause the wrecking of best-laid plans and the board ceased to function, in which dormant position it has since remained.

Now, with the best interest of all concerned the members have become imbued with the idea that it was more of a success than we ever knew and we are to interview all contractors with a proposal toward its revival. From previous experience we are convinced that such a board is a success and worthy of trial by any local, at least the smaller ones.

The activities of our combination financial secretary and hall manager, C. Arthur Smith, in his attempts to cover our so-called white elephant hall with a blanket of revenue has relegated us to the ante rooms for our meetings since he has been so inconsiderate of our feelings as to hire the main hall to a whist layout and we approach the old familiar scenes and imaginary battlegrounds to find gay and festive decorations and fancy prizes displayed attractively.

I don't know as any of our boys have been in to give the game a fling but I'll wager that some of the fair devotees who strive for those prizes can give some of our

expert five-and-10 operators lessons in dealing off the pasteboards.

M. M. MCKENNEY.

## L. U. NO. 595, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Local No. 595, of Oakland, Calif., is still on the map although not going as strong in the work line as our business agent and the rest of the boys would like to see it.

As work in the Bay counties at the present and for some time past has been very quiet and with nothing to brag about for the near future, we have at the present time about 20 per cent of the membership out of employment.

All the locals about the bay, as far south as San Jose, have the executive board meetings with each other once a month and the reports for some time past have been nothing to do and lots of members to do it with.

I have been informed that eastern magazines are printing stories about the great building program for the Pacific Coast, but at present about nine-tenths of it is only on paper and a workingman cannot live on paper nor climate, and that is the only free thing we have here.

Oakland is just getting ready for a big campaign to install a city manager form of government, and as a lot of us don't think it would be a good thing for the working classes, I would like to hear from some city where it is being used at present, or has been in the past, so I can use that information in the near future. Any information will be used in strict confidence with no names used.

Please address to E. B. Eshleman, 2220 11th Ave., Oakland, Calif.

We are all very glad to see the progress our JOURNAL and the Benefit Association are making and hope it will continue in the future.

E. B. ESHLEMAN.

## L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

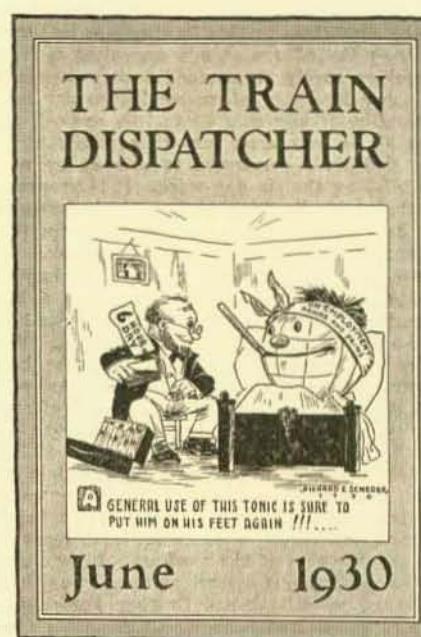
Fate has brought quite a bit of sadness to Local No. 611, for, with the passing of March, came the untimely passing of our Brothers Harris and Hughes.

Brother Harris came to his death March 8, 1930, in Baton Rouge, La. He was killed when a line tower toppled and took him to the ground. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. M. H. Morrow, of Long Beach, Calif. To date I have been unable to learn of any other relatives of the deceased.

Brother J. C. Hughes passed away March 14, 1930, here at home, after an attack of double pneumonia. He is survived by a wife and daughter. Brother Hughes, besides being a faithful worker for the local, since he came here from Local No. 530, Rochester, Minn., in June, 1924, was also president of the State Federation of Labor, and also past president of Local No. 611. Brother Hughes served overseas during the World War.

Working conditions here are about the same as all over the country at present. Work has picked up a little since the slump but we are not as yet back to normal. We have a change in our working agreement coming up and is apparently looming up to a heated battle.

We are looking forward to a greater and bigger Albuquerque in the near future. Work has started on the \$10,000,000 conservancy project, which will mean the draining of the entire Rio Grande Valley. Albuquerque is built on the former bed of the Rio Grande and conservancy means much to us in that one aspect, besides what it will mean at the end of four or five years in increased



agricultural activities, and subsequent trend in every other line. We have here the greatest health country in the world and are credited with such but we are striving to build our city to an industrial center for the southwest, along with our health center activities. Few men as yet have been employed except for machine operators. Work on the dams probably will not start until the drainage canals have been completed. I would advise anyone wishing to come here at present to get in touch with our business agent on reference to working possibilities, before doing so.

W. A. CHAUVIN.

**L. U. NO. 629, MONCTON, N. B.**

Editor:

Our press secretary of last year was a washout, as one Brother put it, and he received much good-natured jostling about it for his lack of effort. It would be just too bad if my name were to come up for such a bouquet at the end of the year.

We regret to report the sudden passing of one of our members, Brother John Kennedy. The sincere sympathy of all members of Local Union No. 629 is conveyed to Mrs. Kennedy and family.

Our annual election was held and the following officers were elected and installed:

President, F. E. Doucette; vice president, W. H. Stratton; recording secretary and treasurer, R. J. McLellan; financial secretary, R. M. Robinson; first inspector, R. Crossman; second inspector, F. Kervin; foreman, F. Seely; trustees—F. Kervin, W. H. Stratton, B. Lockhart; shop committee—B. W. Swetnam, chairman, B. E. Lockhart, F. E. Doucette.

At this meeting we were all very pleased to have Brother James Broderick with us. He outlined very clearly the referendum being taken in regards to our new proposed constitution. He also gave us an idea of the work he was doing in Halifax, N. S., and other points in the maritimes.

This is a railway local and we have been working 44 hours a week but were notified that commencing May 10 we would work only 40 hours. This is due to a dropping off of revenue. We hope in the near future to be back to our old hours or get compensation in some form for our loss.

B. E. LOCKHART.

**L. U. NO. 636, TORONTO, ONT., CAN.**

Editor:

Brothers, before going into this letter I must make a correction of one word in my last one. Master was in place of medical examination.

I believe our rural friends here are putting on some bargains. They give you a card for a buck. Why not 98 cents? This, I believe includes the war tax.

I once had an old jackknife given to me. Being only a kid at the time I felt very proud of my knife. I was showing it to an old gentleman and telling how good it was and how I got it. He looked at it and gave it back to me and said, "My boy, anything you get for nothing, that's about all it is worth." I believe he was 100 per cent right.

I am going to mention a few of the old timers we have who are still going strong. We have Brother Eddie Kerr who has been down around Detroit, Philadelphia, and several other places. He is our worthy president. Brother Harry Mann, Brother Edward Hilles (doing trolley work yet), Brother Lavoie (who tramped around quite a bit in days gone by), Brothers Baker, Saltmarsh, and Mike McGreavy, all put in some years on the west coast.

Believe me, boys, I think if all the scribes

could get down to Montreal to write their letters then the JOURNAL would have to be sent by express. Go ahead, Frank, have your rum; I'll have Canada Bud.

Brother King, of L. U. No. 66, how is Roy Flood behaving? There goes the whistle.

J. BROWN.

**L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.**

Editor:

Permits for local building are coming in slowly to the City Hall, but it all indicates more work.

At a well-attended trade council meeting the other night, the point was made that we must organize our craft in the town more thoroughly, and above all organize our own locals. Isn't that a real difficulty with us now? So many have had an opportunity to rest this winter and think of their own situation and then claim that "a few are running the thing" that this seems to me to be pertinent advice.

"Duke," of Toledo, strikes a significant note in the last issue, and what will we do about it? Is pension at 50 the solution? Well, hardly, for then a man has too much valuable experience behind him to have it wasted for the following 10 or so years. Yet, you will find you have the devil's own time trying to convince an employer to that effect.

If it must be pension then let us pay without so much wrangling, even though we will not be eligible for 15 years yet.

The referendum now to be taken is timely, but does it give us any choice as to whether we wish it or not? The way I read it we accept the result of this committee's work without any approval, trusting that it will be quite all right, much as children are taught to do, yet we all have no small degree of control over our working conditions and pay. We may need a strong supervisory hand over us and be told what to do, as I heard in convention, yet, should this be crammed down our throats, so to speak?

Perhaps I misread, or am misinformed, but the facts remain that some of the large locals don't need these laws, and the small ones can't get out of the toils of them.

We hope we are not so unfortunate as to attract the attention one hapless secretary did last month, but why not let's see what we are buying?

"Comment," by the president, is certainly good straight stuff and food for thought, but isn't that ideal of facing facts just another name for organizing our own locals?

Those nature studies are certainly wonderful, especially to one who is somewhat familiar with the facts, but has not been able to see them for some years.

One thing I should like to see in the columns or hear from some Brother is some more dope on schooling helpers and the journeymen who will go to school, as to just what these classes cover and what amount of money is necessary to found these classes. We have wanted something of this kind for some time but cannot seem to get very far with our schools. Any information gladly received.

Our sick Brothers are all getting better or are well, thank you, but the visiting committee certainly have spent some time and money this winter.

Having been too late to have the article published last month, I will try to be on time this time.

News from this section is limited because all developments seem to be marking time the same here as most everywhere else.

At present we have only two jobs of construction of any size, but we are thankful for that.

Much has been said and written about edu-

cation in recent issues, and we should be very glad indeed to receive any direct information from any and all locals that have made a success of that. Our efforts have not ended well, perhaps due to poor methods of application, or lack of knowledge of the purpose.

Constructive education is something to be sought after and so many of us are blind to its application to our own cases, would it not be a help to overcome the seasonal unemployment problem?

The advertising campaign carried on by one local is a very good feature which has been talked of but does not seem to have been applied very widely, yet we must apply the same principles to our affairs that business does to its affairs, for we have a very necessary commodity to sell—our labor. Let's get into it!

Let us then forget our bickerings over salaries for officers, petty differences between one another and et cetera, pull together and read our JOURNAL, which is one of the best trade papers today, thanks to the able editorial staff headed by our International Secretary.

See you later.

H. J. PAGE.

**L. U. NO. 697, GARY, IND.**

Editor:

Here is wishing International President H. H. Broach and yourself, as Editor and International Secretary of the I. B. E. W., all the success in the labor movement in regards to the task of making a revised constitution, of our laws, classification and jurisdiction of the kind of work to be done by the many different departments of the Brotherhood.

I know this is not a small matter and is about as popular as a safety razor agent at a barber's convention, but I have faith and confidence in the ability of the committee that will be appointed, and, in the final analysis, we as electrical workers of the I. B. E. W. can justly be proud.

Local Union No. 697 still has that unemployment situation with it in the Calumet Region, but we are in hopes the coming summer will be better than last.

Now a word on "Comment," by H. H. Broach. The writer knows only too well that his words are true and if his policy of running local unions throughout the Brotherhood was carried out, the electrical industry would be better by far for the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

RAY ABBOTT.

**L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.**

Editor:

At a meeting held on April 17, L. U. No. 734 voted in favor of the referendum. Before voting we held a rather lengthy discussion and because we fully realize the potential danger of putting so much power in the hands of so few men, this favorable vote must be considered in all respects a vote of confidence in President Broach.

And while we are on the subject of Brother Broach, permit me to say that he is the type of leader we have always needed. How different from the ranting, raving, soap-box orator we are all too familiar with.

It has always been the lament of the "fire-eaters" that the majority of union men do not attend meetings. Apparently they do not realize that the reason for this non-attendance is their own eternal criticism with no constructive plan of campaign—their tiresome repetitions.

Brother Broach is different. His writings are constructive, not belligerent; his attitude is for the betterment of conditions in general

rather than for the aggrandizement of self, and if his writings and character can be brought to the attention of the men who now stay away from meetings we will have an attendance and membership that will be a permanent monument to Broach the Builder.

Before the next issue of the JOURNAL, the annual convention of the Virginia Federation of Labor will be held in Petersburg. That city was selected because of the fact that there are located several important industries and the city is poorly organized. Perhaps we can accomplish some missionary work there. Your correspondent is a delegate to the convention so you may depend

upon receiving a report on anything of interest.

SAUVAN.

**L. U. NO. 773, WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.**

Editor:

The referendum vote regarding the constitution has been duly taken with 28 for and 15 against. We feel that it is a progressive move, and we cannot expect our executives to accomplish real results with their hands tied. The convention meets only once every two years and then only for a short period. If

the nation's business was left for the annual meetings of parliament or the house of representatives it would soon reach an impossible stage. The prime minister or president and his cabinet are in almost daily session throughout the year, exercising the authority delegated to them by the people, to make decisions that delay would oftentimes render serious.

After the necessary readings our local amended our by-laws regarding dues. That they be raised from \$4 to \$10 per month until a bank balance of \$2,000 is reached, when they will automatically be lowered to \$8 until the balance drops to \$1,500 when they will again be \$10. This rate will enable us to keep a full time business agent in the field, and the floating reserve will act as a safety valve and prevent frequent change of the by-laws regarding dues. Included in the amendment is a clause which provides that the local pay dues of all members out of employment over two consecutive weeks.

Our wage agreement terminates April 30 and the executive board meets the contractors tomorrow night. So will be able to give the results in next issue.

Building is very slow this spring and there are about 20 out of work at present. Then nothing that points to a busy summer but we hope that some of the smaller jobs will soon materialize and take up the slack.

Brother Harry Evans joined the ranks of the benedict last week. Congratulations, and we hope all your troubles will be little ones!

EDWIN G. DAVIS.

**L. U. NO. 912, COLLINWOOD, OHIO**

Editor:

Railroad Local No. 912, of Cleveland, Ohio, breaks into print again. Our central grievance committee has been working overtime on revisions of our working rules and our delegate to System Federation convention will need a helper to carry his correspondence.

Brother Wilbur Stanke, of Collinwood Locomotive Shop, committed matrimony and is reported resting easily and taking light nourishment. Hope he comes to meeting more regularly than Pa Kaltenbach and some other newlyweds.

Local No. 912 presented Brother "Skinny" Jones with a watch in appreciation of his faithful and longful services, so Brother Jones carries two watches and compares them frequently. The presentation speech was made by our silver-tongued orator, Brother B. D. Toll.

Well, Brothers, I have no more news to spill so will close by saying: Keep your feet in union label shoes and do likewise up to and including your hat.

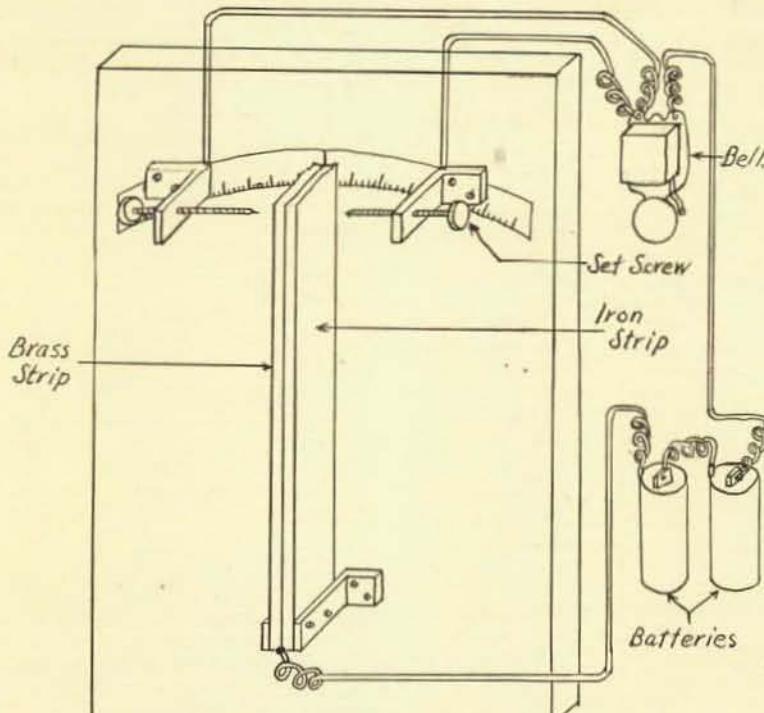
BILL BLAKE.

**L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.**

Editor:

Winter still lingers in the lap of spring, as the poets say. A thunderstorm, summer temperature, rain, hail, sleet, snow, and a drop in the thermometer of 47 degrees, all in the space of 10 hours is one of the vagaries of Manitoba weather that us poor stick hikers have to put up with and yet they say it is spring. Well, Local No. 1037 has survived it all and is still living in the hopes of the future.

Our last meeting in March saw the referendum on revising the constitution read out by Brother Miles. Moved and seconded that we endorse it unanimously. President Grey says, "Carried." And there you are, all in the space of five minutes. I want to agree with Brother Broach in his suggestion of quickly dispatching the local's business. This



THERMOSTAT MADE FROM A BRASS AND AN IRON STRIP

This distance between the upper end of the compound strip and the setscrews can thus be regulated as desired. The lower end of the strip was wired to a battery and bell, then from both setscrews to the bell. By this means the bell is rung when the room becomes too warm or too cool. In either case the circuit is made by the compound strip bending until it comes in contact with the setscrew. The dotted line shows the thermostat bent to the right because the heat in the room has expanded the brass faster than it did the iron. This rings the bell.

In the same way, when the brass contracts faster than iron, the strip is bent to the left.

The distance between the setscrew end and the strip can be regulated so that the bell rings at any desired temperature. A scale can be marked upon the wood back of the upper end of the strip for convenience. This will vary for every thermostat made and should be determined by using a thermometer. When the bell rings, look at the thermostat to see whether fires need starting up or shutting off. The bell is easily silenced by slipping a piece of rubber between setscrew and strip. This breaks the circuit and the rubber falls as soon as temperature approaches normal and the strip comes back to its perpendicular position. When the iron strip is riveted to the brass the two metals should be kept in the normal temperature, say at a temperature of 65 degrees for an hour before fastening them together. In this way the compound strip will always be perpendicular when the room is at about the right temperature.

MAURICE J. MORIARTY,  
Co-ordinator Charlestown High School, Boston, Mass.

local at the same meeting accepted the report of the schedule of wages and working conditions submitted by the committee in charge of it, covering agreements with both the Winnipeg Electric Company and the Manitoba Telephone Commission, in a little less than half an hour.

We have nearly 170 members and our meetings of twice a month seldom last over an hour and never over two hours. All business of any consequence is handed to a committee which makes certain recommendations and are usually adopted as recommended. We have been doing our business in this way now for a number of years and find it very satisfactory. Minor complaints are referred to the business agent, who reports at the next meeting, usually with the matter adjusted. We have scraps—yes, of course, we do. An odd time, a member leaves the hall sore, but he usually comes back after a while. On sober reflection he figures out it is hardly possible that he could be right and 169 wrong. If he doesn't, he should sit down and do a little thinking along that line. The local is not organized for the benefit of odd members but for the best interest of the local at large. That sentence is not original, you will hear it at every meeting, couched in different words, if you attend. Any business of a contentious nature should never be laid open for discussion until it has been referred to a committee of level-headed members and reported on. There is nearly always some hot-head who will start something personal precipitating a near riot.

Well, work has kept up fairly good in our local, but the building trades are not doing much. We are neither pessimistic nor optimistic, neither are we fatalists. That's a bunch of big words—I hope I spelled them right. Take what the gods provide and as much more as we can get hold of honestly. We are much like the Scotchman who kept the Sabbath and everything else he could lay his hands on. I would just like to say to the press secretary of L. U. No. 200, Anaconda, Mont., not to attempt to pull down somebody from a higher level of wages to a lower but if he happens unfortunately to be in the lower level to strive to raise that lower level to the higher and thus attain the object desired. If nobody got any higher wages than you got, Brother Morrow, there would be no incentive for you to try to get more and therefore nothing to grumble about.

IRVINE.

## L. U. NO. 1047, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Local Union No. 1047 met Friday, April 11. The meeting was called to order by President Frey, and it was a very successful meeting. The attendance was practically the same, but we are still hoping that more members will be present next meeting night.

Some time ago we installed the following officers: President, Frey; vice president, Jordan; recording secretary, Hoffman; first inspector, Link; second inspector, Fugate; treasurer, Stien; financial secretary, Moreland; foreman, Wilson.

Brother William Hildbrand's son was reported seriously ill, and Brother Gordan lost his father a few days before our last meeting. We wish to extend our sympathies to these Brothers.

Brother Walter Jones was elected as delegate to the System Federation Council.

We are sorry to say that one of our boys at New York City has been laid off, and our seven-day boys were hoping to get six-day jobs, so they might have a day off, and also give two of our boys work.

Remember, boys, our next meeting night is May 9. Keep this date in mind, and be present to swell the ranks of Local Union No. 1047's meetings.

F. P. SOUTHWORTH.

## L. U. NO. 1144, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Editor:

You have never heard of me before, so here I am, representing old L. U. No. 1144—better known as the big 10. Of course, the readers wonder why known as the big 10. Well, right here I begin. We have 10 members in good standing to date in L. U. No. 1144, which according to statistics, should be over 7,000 members in good standing.

The readers of the WORKER will wonder why this large number of men should be members of Local Union No. 1144, and only 10 members in good standing.

In the Birmingham district and the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 1144, we have several corporations and concessions which everybody knows try to hold down wages and work men for nothing, scarcely, if they can. Nearly every electrical worker, as well as many of the other crafts know these corporations and concerns ought to employ union labor, which they do not as a whole, in the electrical work. This makes the conditions in this district as oppressive as they are today.

These corporations will not, if they know, hire a union electrical employee. Well, the big 10 are all working. Not a union lineman on the loafing list, but would like to say that if any union lineman should come to Birmingham looking for a job, I would like for him to know just what he will be up against.

I wish we could place union men in all these jobs, but, boys, we have a fight to make. Speaking of organizing the south, I wish it could be done, which will be some day, I hope. We have headquarters here for the American Federation of Labor and are trying to organize this district.

The big 10 are sure to win, for we have pledged ourselves to stick, if we have to help pay each other's dues. By the good work and backing of our officers, Brother J. A. Hardin, president; Brother W. F. Clark, recording secretary and treasurer; our vice president and the old war horses, our trustees, Brothers Bert Brown, J. P. McNallis and Brother R. C. Grant, who have ever got their shoulders to the wheel, pushing and not holding back, trying to build up and hold up our organization, which at this time and in this district is a proposition.

As these Brothers approach a man for his application for membership in the organization, he is so poisoned against unionism by these corporations and concerns, that his remark to them is, "I don't have to join a union to make a living; my company tells me if I join a union I can't work for them." Well, this poor fellow does not realize the true meaning of organization or unionism, and you can't talk to him and get him to see or realize, consequently he just keeps hammering along at his hard job and long hours, at starvation wages.

The Woman's Label Union and Trades Union Auxiliary No. 237 held a meeting in Birmingham, Monday afternoon, April 28, with a large attendance, urging everybody to demand the union label. Good for these good women! Keep it up.

Don't forget the big 10 when in Birmingham, will ever extend you a welcome hand. May God's spirit and love be with every one, and our own dear International President, Brother Broach, and ever guide him in his great work of organized labor.

C. D. BRYAN.

## Women's Auxiliary

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

I am sorry that my letter to the WORKER was too late for publication in the March issue. I am going to start this earlier.

We had election of officers at our last meeting. These officers are to serve a term of one year. Heretofore our officers have only been temporary.

Mrs. C. E. Beck was re-elected president. Mrs. R. L. Meeks was elected vice president. Mrs. L. T. Payne was re-elected secretary, and Mrs. R. H. Smith was elected treasurer.

We are glad to hear that Local Union No. 586, of Ottawa, Canada, is interested in organizing an auxiliary, and when you do organize, L. U. No. 586, don't forget to see that someone gets the job of writing a letter to the JOURNAL each month.

A surprise birthday party is being planned by the auxiliary and local for Mr. Beck, financial secretary for Local No. 108, Friday night, April 18. An Easter egg hunt for the children is planned for Easter Sunday.

MRS. L. T. PAYNE.

## WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

This is Station LIVE WIRE, the Women's Auxiliary of the Electrical Workers' Local No. 177, broadcasting.

When this goes out on the air our new officers will be hard at work planning for a new auxiliary year. This month marks the first anniversary of our auxiliary and we can't help but feel we've accomplished much.

We have for our new president, Mrs. Cora Valentine; vice president, Mrs. R. Fleming Hemphill; secretary, Mrs. L. M. Barnes; treasurer, Mrs. Clinton Colston; warden, Mrs. Trice; conductor, Mrs. A. S. Patillo.

We enjoyed very much the letter received from Mrs. Winters, of Atlanta, Ga., and we're glad to hear they are progressing so well. We were also glad to hear from Mrs. Sarendouk, Racine, Wis., and to know they have an auxiliary. Any time we can be of help, just let us know. Come on, Racine. We're for you. Let us hear again. Why not let us all know through the JOURNAL?

We have had a wonderful reward for the efforts put forth in our membership drive. Mesdames Massey, Oatman, Griffin and Faratus came in since our last letter.

We regret very much to report the illness of Mrs. Kitchen. Just hope she'll soon be back with us.

Our list of local stores which carry union made articles is most complete. The committee got a good response from most of the stores and some very encouraging remarks. We hope to have it completed next month.

A committee from the auxiliary visited the central trades meeting this month, in behalf of auxiliaries. The one point stressed most at this meeting was the need for more auxiliaries. We would like so much to see the other trades organize their women. We are offering our help in any way possible.

Why not show the electrical world, through the pages of the JOURNAL (the voice of the electrician), just how many auxiliaries there are? Let's all have a letter in the June issue. Make it auxiliary month. Here's hoping we see your letter. Now, you folks, hope you get an interesting writer for the coming year. I've felt for you and am with you for a better writer.

MRS. R. FLEMING HEMPHILL.

## Present Importance of International Labor Action

By LEIFUR MAGNUSSON, Director, Washington Branch International Labor Office

The world is faced today with an overload of production and a breakdown of purchasing power. Ever since the World War the problem has been how to distribute and market this excess production, but always the difficulty has been to find the purchasers. In such a situation the position of labor and its purchasing power becomes a most important factor from an international viewpoint, because that group holds the bulk of the world's purchasing power. It is futile to attempt to solve the difficulty solely by reducing the unit cost and thereby stimulating more production and producing a still further reduction in purchasing power through decreased wages or a larger amount of unemployment. In other words, the remedy is not to be sought so much in the technique of production as in arrangements effecting the distribution of wealth and purchasing power.

How international the situation is, is seen in the coal question. Increasing the hours of labor in Great Britain will undoubtedly be a signal for other countries to increase hours in order that they may lower their cost of production and be able to market their coal in the face of British competition. A whole cycle of forces will be let loose, the result of which may be the further degradation of labor. Again, with huge indebtedness to be liquidated many countries face the possibility of reducing the standard of living to pay them, while the creditor country, in accepting the goods made by the workers with the lower standards of living, will find its own standards momentarily threatened.

The important point is that what is done in one country has reactions in another. So long as there exist separate political jurisdictions, whether states in a federal union like our own, or sovereign nations like the members of the International Labor Office (League of Nations), all legislating independently of each other, the result is bound to be exactly what the treaty of peace has declared: "the failure of any nation (or state) to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations (or states) which desire to improve conditions in their own countries (or states)."

## MUSICIANS SACRIFICE TO BUILD NATIONAL SYMPHONY

(Continued from page 269)

talent, but I am glad to say that now, through the efforts of the American Federation of Musicians, 95 per cent of the musicians making up such orchestras in this country and in Canada are now composed of members born and educated in these countries."

Some of the men playing in the National Symphony are also playing in hotels, theatres, cafes, or at receptions; some are accompanists and some are engaged in teaching, but each is the master of his particular instrument. "For fine symphony work," Mr. Hayden explains, "we must have a conductor who can interpret the works of the master to give a unified rendition; but it is just as necessary that each member of the orchestra must be equal to the work demanded of him. A qualified musician must have a musical education of some 10 years, besides 10 to 15 years' work in orchestras. While the men are working they must be constantly studying, practicing,

learning. I think it was Paderewski who said that if he missed practice for one day, he felt it; if he missed for two days, his close friends knew it; and if he failed to practice for three days everybody knew it, in the difference in his playing. Every instrument in the symphony orchestra demands regular and daily practice."

"A musician must be a workman as well as an artist," Mr. Hayden declared. "I don't know any profession that demands such keen and exacting craftsmanship."

### Feel Pride In Nation

Musicians feel some chagrin, he explained, that Washington has no civic orchestra. "There is not another nation's capital of any importance that hasn't its symphony orchestra, and the richest nation on earth surely ought to be able to maintain one. These institutions in foreign countries are subsidized by the government to provide the highest type of music for the people. We don't expect government help but we do feel that this undertaking is worthy of public support."

"I can remember that back as far as 1891 there have been efforts to establish a national conservatory of music where the talent of America could go to school, with a standing comparable to those of Europe. Why shouldn't this country have such a national conservatory, with headquarters naturally at Washington, and branches in other cities? We have some good schools in this country but when a pupil graduates from one of these he has to complete his education abroad, or people are not interested in him. No matter how great a musician's talent may be, or how thorough the training he has received in America, he must rush off to Vienna or some other musical center in Europe in order to make a reputation. You can understand what a hardship this works on young musicians who haven't the money to go abroad. A national conservatory of high repute, with branches located in distant cities for the convenience of those who could not afford to travel to Washington, would be of the greatest aid to musicians of America."

### Creative Music to Return

Both Mr. Hayden and Mr. Frost, the president and sponsor of the National Symphony Orchestra, feel certain that love of fine music, in spite of the "canned" variety, is far from dead in America. The musician's union nation-wide poll has been greeted with an amazing response, millions of ballots being sent in to express a popular desire for living music. More than 30,000 ballots were received from the city of Washington alone. Mr. Frost has ambitious plans for presenting the new orchestra to the working people and government clerks of the city in a series of popular-priced concerts. He believes that there are hosts of music lovers who would be eager to attend if the price were within their reach. In an interview in the Washington Star he told of seeing thousands of people in the Hollywood Bowl, outside of Beverly Hills, Calif., on symphony nights.

"They came from the hills and the plains, from the farms and from the factories, and one reason for this great attendance was because they could afford admittance, which was only 25 cents. But they would not have come if they had not loved music."

The radio, Mr. Frost believes, will prove a help to the future popularity of symphony orchestras, because people will grow tired of hearing jazz so constantly and at the same time will grow to appreciate fine music from hearing the concerts of notable orchestras, occasionally broadcast.

## WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 282)

you select materials for lamp shades choose glazed chintz or similar stiff fabric that will hold a sharp pleat.

Have you enough closet space? If not, how can you manage to use what you have more efficiently? Sometimes a deep, narrow closet will hold two poles for clothes hangers instead of one, and clothes you do not use often can be hung at the back of the closet. Do you have shelves for hats and a rack of some sort for shoes? I saw a clever use of space usually wasted, in a closet that overhangs a stairway. The slanting wall at the end was fitted with strips for shoes below, and above, at a comfortable height, were several shelves for hats, extra blankets, etc.

### A Place for Linens

A linen closet in the bathroom is a great convenience. Sometimes the space for this can be made by recessing the bathtub. All the bath towels and supplies can be kept here, as well as the bedlinen, and no dripping sufferers will have to call for someone to bring a towel.

There are always a few pieces of furniture which need repairing, painting, or recovering, so send for the man from the upholstery shop to give you estimates. It is not necessary for upholstered chairs to match each other or the davenport, all that is needed is a certain harmony of color to give a pleasing ensemble. Some pieces may be in patterned fabrics and others in plain colors. When you are pricing materials, ask to see the denims and repps. These are durable, smooth fabrics and I really prefer them to the ponderous, expensive velours and mo-hairs. But that's a question of taste. Some women recover their own chairs, but if you have no experience in this line it is more satisfactory to have it done at a shop.

So much painted furniture is being used, especially in informal rooms such as bedrooms, dining nooks and kitchens that many of us are becoming adepts with enamel or lacquer. It is an easy way to make several unrelated pieces of furniture into a matching group. Unfinished furniture may be purchased to supply what is needed. Choose your colors with discrimination and give each piece three coats of paint, for a professional-looking job.

Unfinished furniture need not always be painted, however, it may be stained, and varnished or waxed. I saw a beautiful small dining room set in a finish that looked like the prized maple, but the salesman assured me that it was birch, that had been rubbed with crude oil to give it a deep golden tone, and waxed.

Oh, my! I have dozens of things to be done! I'd better get to work and let you do the same. If you want any further information on subjects I've mentioned, just drop a note to Sally Lunn, in care of the JOURNAL, and I'll send you a personal reply.

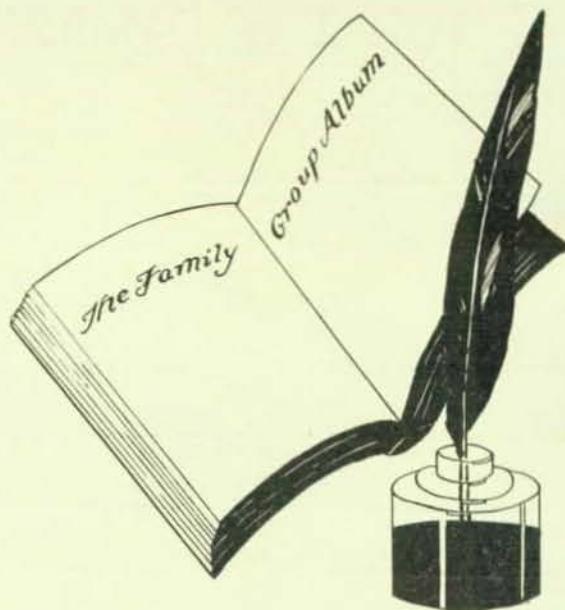
The record of a generous life runs like a vine around the memory of our dead, and every sweet, unselfish act is now a perfumed flower.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

## LOCAL SECRETARIES



Here's a prize that will add interest and inject enthusiasm into your next organization campaign—every Brother wants one. A handsome finger ring in 14-karat green and white gold, with the I. B. E. W. "Lightning fist"—price \$10.

# The Family Group Album



The Family Group grows steadily—the amount in force is now \$350,000.00.

Our slogan "A Penny a Day" brings the surprised query "How can it be done?" Only because of a special group plan through the Brotherhood for families and relatives. Are YOU sharing this benefit?

We are wondering if there aren't any twins among the electrical workers' families—to date none are listed—who'll be the first!



We often receive applications on which the applicants designate themselves as "friends" of members. This however, does not constitute relationship and we are obliged to turn them down. We must also refuse applicants beyond the age limit; don't let the years steal your opportunity.

An inquiry comes to us from across the Atlantic, but why not! We don't mind being known internationally.



Questions most frequently asked:

1. Can I get more than two units?  
Ans. No, not at present.
2. Is the insurance still in force if the related member dies or in any manner severs his membership with the Brotherhood?  
Ans. Yes, as long as premiums are paid and not allowed to lapse.
3. Does insurance remain in force after insured attains age of fifty years?  
Ans. Yes, as long as premiums are paid and not allowed to lapse.

We don't always have time to acknowledge all the letters of appreciation that are written to us, but it certainly kindles a glow of warmth to hear from those who tell us they "have investigated and find this the best for the money." And applicants "who are working girls and must make every penny count." We know then we're helping and that's what we're trying to do.



Largest families—

Brooklyn, N. Y.	9	Ft. Worth, Tex.	5
Chicago, Ill.	6	Milwaukee, Wis.	7
Mason City, Iowa	5	Youngstown, Ohio	6
Kansas City, Kans.	5	Warren, R. I.	6
Woodlyne, N. J.	5	Minneapolis, Minn.	5
Sharpsburg, Pa.	6	Millville, Fla.	5

Largest Number Geographically—136. Where? NEW YORK.



DON'T OVERLOOK THE APPLICATION ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE. YOU WILL FIND IT HANDY AND SIMPLE TO COMPLETE.

# APPLICATION FOR INSURANCE ELECTRICAL WORKERS' FAMILY POLICY

Cut Here

UNION COOPERATIVE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,  
Washington, D. C.

I certify that I am the ..... of ..... a member  
(Give relationship)

of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. ...., and I hereby apply for  
units or \$..... life insurance, and will pay \$..... each.  
(Year, half-year, quarter or month)

I certify that I have no impairment in my health or physical condition, and have no deformity, except

(State any exceptions)

Date of Birth ..... Occupation ..... Race .....  
(Month-Day-Year)

Birthplace ..... Sex .....

Beneficiary ..... Relationship .....  
(State full name and relationship of person to whom insurance is to be paid at your death)

Address of Beneficiary.....

My name is .....  
(Print your name in full—not initials. If married use own name, such as "Helen Smith" and not husband's name, as  
"Mrs. James Smith")

My address is .....  
(Street and number—City and State)

Date .....  
(Signature in full)

## QUESTIONS BELOW TO BE ANSWERED IF APPLICANT IS A MINOR

1. Father of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
2. Mother of Child.	Full Name	Birthplace
	Birth Date	Occupation
3. Premiums will be paid by:	Name	
	Address	

(Signature of Parent or Guardian)

(The Union Cooperative Insurance Association reserves the right to reject any applicant for this insurance for any cause whatever and in case of rejection will return to the applicant the full amount of the payment forwarded with this application. The insurance will become effective on date issued by the Union Cooperative Insurance Association at its Home Office in Washington, D. C.)

**NOTE: Age limits, 1 to 50 years. Issued in units of \$250.00. Limit of insurance for any one person: Ages 1-5, inclusive—\$250.00. Ages 6-50, inclusive—\$500.00.**

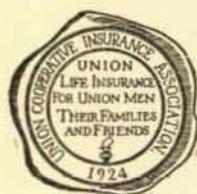
**Cost per unit: If paid annually, \$3.60; Semi-annually, \$1.80; Quarterly, 90 cents; Monthly, 30 cents or "Penny a Day."**

Receipts issued for premium payments will show date next payment is due. No additional premium notices will be sent.

Make Checks Payable to  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
G. M. Bugnajet

and Send with Application to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Washington, D. C.

(Family Group Policy—Application Copyright, 1928, J. R. Biggs)



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# IN MEMORIAM



## Thomas A. Coleman, L. U. No. 18

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our worthy and esteemed Brother, Thomas A. Coleman, who answered the last call on April 3; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it finally

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 18 and a copy forwarded to our official publication, the Worker.

ANDREW F. KILEY,  
L. P. MORGAN,  
W. M. FEIDER,  
Committee.

## R. J. Mead, L. U. No. 18

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our worthy and esteemed Brother, R. J. Mead, who answered the last call on March 12; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 18, I. B. E. W., extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it finally

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased Brother; a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local No. 18, and a copy forwarded to our official publication, the Worker.

L. P. MORGAN,  
W. R. SAUNDERS,  
C. M. FEIDER,  
Committee.

## Lawrence P. Gash, L. U. No. 39

It is with deep regret and sorrow that L. U. No. 39 records the passing into the Great Beyond of our worthy Brother, Lawrence P. Gash; and

Whereas it is our sincere desire to pay fitting tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 39, extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the widow who remains to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That in respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and a copy to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 39, being lawfully assembled, stand in silence for one minute in further tribute to his memory.

COMMITTEE.

## Harry Cline, L. U. No. 212

Brother Cline was initiated in Local Union No. 212, November 2, 1910. Died April 4, 1930.

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Harry Cline, we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy, and commend them to God for comfort in their hour of sorrow; and therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local.

We see not, know not; all our way  
Is night, with Thee alone is day;  
From out the torrent's troubled drift,  
Above the storm our prayers we lift.

Thy will be done.  
C. VOELLMECKE,  
President.  
W. F. MITTENDORF,  
Press Secretary.  
Committee.

## Charles P. Howe, L. U. No. 79

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 79, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother, Charles P. Howe, at Philadelphia, Pa., Sunday, April 27, 1930, and unite in extending a few words of comfort from the pen of Frederick G. Budlong, in the following:

"Nobody in the world is exactly like you, for God never repeated himself. This means that you are correct in your assumption that your difficulties and sorrows are unique and unprecedented. You are therefore accurate in

your opinion that no other man can quite understand what you suffer nor give you much help. But inextricably associated with this truth is the marvelous fact that the God who made you different from others equipped you for supreme attainment. In communion with Him you are to do for yourself what others could not do for you." We are

Resolved, that a copy of these expressions be sent to the bereaved mother and family, with our united sympathy, that a copy be published in our official Journal; and it is further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a suitable period.

JOHN NEAGLE,  
YALE KETCHUM,  
E. E. OTIS,  
Committee.

## David F. Allen, L. U. No. 237

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 237, I. B. E. W., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., mourn the death of our worthy Brother, David F. Allen;

Whereas we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and condolence, and commend them to God for comfort in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory, a copy of this resolution be sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union.

HARRY S. JORDAN,  
Recording Secretary.

## Rodney Webster, L. U. No. 347

Whereas it is with deep sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 347, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our esteemed Brother Rodney Webster. His noble qualities and kindly spirit, his loyalty and deep affection will ever remain fresh in the memory of those who knew him best; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend our heartfelt sympathies to his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy to the family.

R. F. REEVES,  
C. A. HETHERINGTON,  
C. E. SCHROPPEL,  
Committee.

## Henry J. Carter, L. U. No. 492

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, Henry J. Carter, it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 492, of Montreal, Canada, mourn the death of a true and loyal member. He was a loving father and a faithful husband. We extend our sincere sympathy to his family and may God bless and comfort them in their sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Journal of our Brotherhood for publication, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother Carter and a copy be spread on our minutes.

H. M. NEVISON,  
C. HADGKISS,  
C. GOOD,  
Committee.

## John Kennedy, L. U. No. 629

At a recent meeting of Local 629, I. B. E. W., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas Divine Providence has seen fit to remove by death our esteemed Brother, John Kennedy; therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of Local 629, I. B. E. W., tender the bereaved widow and family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of trial; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local union, a copy forwarded to his widow and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Journal.

R. J. McLELLAN,  
Recording Secretary.

## Carrol M. King, L. U. No. 369

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our beloved Brother, Carrol M. King; and

Whereas in his fellowship we have recognized in him the spirit of a true and loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our profound sympathy and consolation, and we trust that God will grant them that comfort in their great sorrow which He alone can give; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy spread on the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

L. C. KAELIN,  
R. E. BARRY,  
J. H. MUDD,  
IRVIN HUDSON,  
EDW. KLEIDERER,  
Committee.

## Charles Huckleberry, L. U. No. 535

Whereas Almighty God has reached into our midst and has taken from us one who has constantly striven to attain the ideals for which this organization was founded; and

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 535, I. B. E. W., deeply regret the death of our friend and Brother, Charles Huckleberry; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be spread on the minutes of the union, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication; and

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

R. C. JUDD,  
G. L. VAUGHN,  
R. MEDCALF,  
CHRIS KLUSSMEIER,  
R. AYERS,  
H. L. MESSEX,  
Executive Board.

## Hiram J. Shaver, L. U. No. 623

Whereas the Supreme Power, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our true friend and co-worker, Brother Hiram J. Shaver, of Local Union No. 623, I. B. E. W., of Butte, Mont.; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is with heartfelt sorrow we extend our sympathy and condolence to his mother and family, and may they be strengthened in this hour of sorrow in the knowledge that each member of L. U. No. 623, I. B. E. W., shares their grief; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his mother, a copy to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of our organization.

A. A. SUNDBERG,  
V. J. DeLONAIS,  
J. J. DOHORTY,  
Committee.

## Arthur Woolnough, L. U. No. 677

It is with regret and sorrow that Local No. 677, I. B. E. W., records the passing from this life of one of its charter members, Brother Arthur Woolnough—25 years a continuous member of the Brotherhood, 20 years an employee of the Panama Canal, a staunch union man; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy and condolence to those who remain to mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Journal for publication and a copy to the late Brother's family; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this local union and the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. R. LANE,  
W. L. ROBERTS,  
F. L. CUNNINGHAM,  
Committee.

## Ora Brewer, L. U. No. 702

Whereas Almighty God has, in His infinite wisdom, called from his loved ones our dear friend and Brother, Ora Brewer, whose untimely death is a sad blow to his friends; and

Whereas our sympathy goes out to his wife in her bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the home of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of this local union and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a memento to his memory.

W. P. HOLLOWMAN,  
GOMER CASEY,  
GEO. E. JOHNSON,  
Committee.

**George L. Burwell, L. U. No. 702**

Whereas it has pleased the infinite Creator to take from our midst Brother George L. Burwell; and

Whereas Local Union No. 702 mourns the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his loved ones our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. E. SCOTT,  
R. B. SMITH,  
WILLIAM JACKSON,  
Committee.

**William Engle, L. U. No. 713**

Whereas our Almighty Father has seen fit to remove from our midst our true and faithful Brother, William Engle; and

Whereas we, as members of Local No. 713, I. B. E. W., deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That our most sincere sympathy be extended to the bereft family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family; that a copy be spread upon our minutes and one copy sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in loving memory of the deceased Brother.

GEORGE CHAMBERLAIN,  
CLARENCE FELDPAUSCH,  
ANTHONY PUSATERI,  
OSCAR JURS,  
CLIFFORD BOYER,  
Committee.

Youth has a certain melancholy and sadness, while age is valiantly cheerful \* \* \* A chief lesson of youth should be to learn to enjoy solitude—a source of peace and happiness. \* \* \* In my years of youth I was delighted when the doorbell rang, for I thought, now it (the great romantic adventure) had come. But in later years my feeling on the same occasion had something rather akin to terror—I thought, there it comes!—Schopenhauer.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM APRIL 1 INCLUDING APRIL 30, 1930**

Local Lodge	Name	Amount
I.O.	M. W. C. Kluender	\$1,000.00
3	U. Metzer	825.00
465	G. R. Williams	1,000.00
134	J. A. Gross	1,000.00
99	U. E. Maille	1,000.00
39	L. P. Gash	1,000.00
3	W. E. Slater	1,000.00
3	G. W. Kladif	1,000.00
237	D. F. Allen	650.00
347	R. H. Webster	1,000.00
103	J. T. Fennell	1,000.00
134	James Griffin	1,000.00
9	J. P. Jensen	1,000.00
347	H. N. Allen	1,000.00
212	Harry Cline	1,000.00
134	Miles Paul	1,000.00
623	H. J. Shaver	1,000.00
3	James Hanrette	1,000.00
103	Walter Wolff	1,000.00
43	F. C. Lounsherry	1,000.00
3	B. L. Keyes	1,000.00
140	John Decorah	300.00
I.O.	W. A. Huebner	1,000.00
58	Jas. F. Burns	475.00
535	Chas. Huckleberry	1,000.00
134	Maurice Howe	1,000.00
611	Harry Darrell	1,000.00
9	T. F. McDonough	1,000.00
		\$26,250.00
Total claims paid from April 1 including April 30, 1930		\$26,250.00
Total claims previously paid		1,917,045.10
Total claims paid		\$1,943,295.10

**NOTICES**

In answer to a great many requests from over the country in regard to work in Denver, will say to all of them: Do not come to Denver looking for a job, for we cannot find enough to keep our own men going. A greater portion of our members haven't worked all winter, and not a great many are getting in full time now. We will be glad to see any member passing through, but we can't offer any inducement to stay.

Fraternally,

JACK FLATTERY,  
Recording Secretary, Local No. 68.

Salt Lake City, Utah,

April 14, 1930.

Central Labor Organizations:

Fellow Unionists:  
The Salt Lake City Federation of Labor is broadcasting each Monday at 6:30 p. m. mountain time, over KSL 265.3 meters, 1,130 kilowatts, and we are anxious to get information as to results we may be getting throughout the country. Is it possible for you to let us know if our program is being heard in your community and how it is coming in?

We began our radio campaign the first of 1929 and had splendid results locally and we think there is a wonderful field for labor publicity in the use of the radio and would like to get in touch with labor organizations using the air.

Is labor broadcasting in your locality, if so when and over what station? What results are you getting?

It is possible that with a little co-operation between those of us who are using the air, we can extend the field of our listeners with resultant increase in publicity and influence. Let's get together!

We are enclosing copy of address on unemployment delivered by M. P. Bales over KSL as an example of the line our own speakers are using. We have also made use of guest speakers who have a message of community interest to deliver when we have felt that labor would benefit from sponsoring either the personage or the subject.

If labor in your locality is interested in the advance of the use of radio for our own purposes write the undersigned.

Fraternally yours,  
SALT LAKE CITY FEDERATION  
OF LABOR,

J. M. KEARSLEY,  
Secretary.

Propaganda is being spread over the country boosting southern California. This is misleading many, who believe there is plenty of work here.

This is to advise that members of the Brotherhood should, before proceeding to any locality to look for work, communicate with the secretary of the local union in that locality for positive information as to whether there is opportunity there for employment. No member should move here with his family until he is sure that he will secure employment.

ROBERT J. WILCOX,  
Recording Secretary, L. U. No. 463,  
San Diego, Calif.

We are desirous of knowing the whereabouts of E. S. Johnston and R. H. Stuckey, who were financial secretary and treasurer respectively of Local Union No. 342, of Greensboro, N. C.

It is very important that we get in touch with them. Anyone knowing their whereabouts will please advise the International Secretary of their address by wire.

Local Union No. 15 held a drawing for a beautiful white gold watch on March 25, 1930, for the benefit of Brother R. A. McDonald.

The watch was won by George Williams, 624 Chancellor Ave., Irvington, N. J.

The committee wishes to thank all the Brothers who so kindly assisted in this drawing.

Fraternally yours,  
A. M. BAXTER,  
Chairman.

One good turn deserves another. Your demand for the union label or union service will usually cause the other fellow to do the same for you.

**MERRY ADVENTURES OF TOM BROWN, LINEMAN**

(Continued from page 279)

number might discover; not having prophetic vision, he failed to foresee the glittering palace, the magnificent Empress Hotel, which that modern Aladdin, the C. P. R., at a touch of its magic wand, would cause to arise from the inky depths of that somewhat ill-odored section. Suddenly he heard the voice of the foreman calling him to come down as the Nanaimo line was in trouble, and as speed was the first requisite in such cases he hastily descended from his lofty perch and made his way to the store-room at the Fort Street entrance of the Five Sisters block. By the time he had collected his outfit a stableman was at the door with his favorite horse, Paddy, a handsome, dappled gray of good speed and endurance, attached to a high-wheeled, skeleton sulky.

Tom threw his tool sack on the footboard and, jumping into the seat, gave Paddy his head and they swept around the corner like a miniature tornado. Soon they were clear of the thick lead of city wires and the lines were easier to trace. They swept by, in quick succession, the Four-Mile house, Parson's bridge, Colwood, along the shores of beautiful Langford Lake, and drew up in front of the Goldstream Hotel, where Tom made a hurried test for the trouble, which, judging by the noise on the circuit, was still far ahead. Waving a hasty farewell to the genial host of the inn, they continued on their way and were soon descending the steep grade into the valley through which the Goldstream River flows. The peace and quiet of this place, broken only by the babbling of the crystal waters over their rocky bed, and the whispering of the wind through the tall trees, all tended to banish the petty cares and worries of city life, and insensibly Tom's thoughts became attuned to the magic spell of the wilderness, which entralls those who love the solitudes of nature. Half way up the ascent on the other side he stopped to give Paddy a brief drink at a moss-covered trough filled by a spring bubbling out of the hillside. Crossing the railway tracks they began the long, steep climb up the Sooke Hills.

**Night Comes On**

The lengthening shadows on the road warned Tom that he had no time to spare. Flecks of foam began to appear on Paddy's coat, but he kept gallantly on. Through the heavy timber it was difficult to trace the wires against the dark green foliage. After stopping on the crest of the summit to give Paddy a short breathing spell they hurried on. By this time darkness had set in and Tom trusted to luck to find his trouble.

About half way down the western slope he suddenly came upon a small tree lying across the road. In falling it had broken the two wires. Tying Paddy to a nearby tree to restrain his wandering tendencies, Tom buckled on belt and spurs, spliced on a couple of pieces of wire on the broken ends, climbed the pole and cut through the circuit. Listening in with his test set he found that the alert, long-distance operator was already using the line. However, he broke in at the first chance, got Mr. Mac, and the following conversation ensued:

"Where did you find the break, Tom?"  
"On the far side of the hills, near Sooke Lake, sir."  
"What caused it?"  
"A small tree blew down across the line."  
"How is the weather?"  
"Rather windy, sir."

"Well, I think you had better make Teddy Holmes at Sooke Lake for the night and come down in the morning and you will be able to repair any more breaks that might occur in the meantime."

"All right, sir," and in a jiffy Tom had dropped down the pole, untied Paddy and they were away at a breakneck pace down the steep grade, Paddy's steel-shod hoofs sending out showers of sparks into the darkness when they struck an occasional granite ridge in the road. Very soon they rounded the last curve in the winding way and came in view of Teddy's shack. Through the window by the light of his lamp Tom could see Teddy sitting at his table reading a book. Hearing the sound of wheels, he lit his lantern and by the time Tom had Paddy unhitched he was out to give him a hand.

#### Sups on "Bubble'n Squeak"

Teddy was a striking personality. Short, sturdy and deep-chested, his face decorated with a heavy beard and moustache, his long hair hanging down over his shoulders, his large, round gray eyes with their truthful James expression lending an air of indisputable veracity to his most startling narratives, he would have been noticeable in any gathering. He greeted Tom warmly and soon Paddy was unharnessed and standing in his stall before a well-filled manger of hay which he attacked with vigor. Teddy returned to the shack while Tom rubbed down Paddy's sweating coat with a handful of dry hay. Leaving him to the enjoyment of his well-earned repast, Tom joined Teddy and found him busy getting ready one of those sumptuous feasts for which he was famed. Simmering on the stove was a large pot of his favorite stew which he called bubble'n squeak, the odor of which was enough to make the most confirmed vegetarian forever forsake his standard diet. On Tom's asking Teddy what was in the bubble'n squeak that made it so appetizing, he replied:

"Well, there's venison in it, pheasant, quail, grouse and a few other things, and it has a very interesting history. You remember reading in the Bible how the hypocritical Jacob and his crafty mother fooled Jacob's dad and got Esau, when he was nearly dead from hunger, to barter away his birthright for a mess of pottage? Yes. Well, that mess of pottage was the original bubble'n squeak, and the recipe has been handed down to me through an unbroken line of ancestors and if I had wanted to follow Jacob's example with every hunter who came here as dog-gone tired and hungry as Esau was, I could have had a trunk full of birthrights long ago."

"Ted," Tom rejoined, "you seem to speak the words of truth and wisdom, but in your inordinate pride of your ancestors are you quite sure that they were not descendants of that race, who, according to a celebrated writer by the name of 'Munchausen Darwin,' were extremely proficient in the art of shying cocoanuts at one another?"

"No chance," said Ted, "but the race you speak of were extremely adept climbers, and history shows that they followed up that profession, and their descendants, without any breaks in the line, are the present-day linemen."

"That might be, Ted," said Tom, but another writer claims, and the facial resemblance proves it, that this race settled in Ireland. Were you ever in Ireland?"

#### Guard Against Snakes

By this time Ted had the table spread with a repast fit for a king, the dish of honor being a large plate full of the afore-

said bubble'n squeak, also fried potatoes, a mound of home-made, snowy-white bread, butter and a large steaming mug of tea. Tom attacked this feast with the keen appetite which only a lineman who has been out in the hills all afternoon can know, and for a time further conversation was impossible. Soon he had conscientiously closed the three-inch gap between himself and the table, which was Ted's idea of a square meal. While he cleared away the dishes Tom went out to the stable, watered Paddy, gave him a generous feed of oats, bedded him up to the knees with clean straw, and then put on his blanket, as the nights were chilly. Then he rejoined Ted.

Ted had washed the dishes and put them away, and they settled down in a couple of old-fashioned armchairs by the fireside. From some hidden nook he produced a bottle of his favorite antidote for snake bites.

"These snakes," he declared, "were very large and numerous, especially around the shores of the lake, and their bite was deadly poison."

Tom agreed with him, saying that he had often seen them basking in the sun along the road, and some of them were nearly six inches in length.

Having rendered themselves immune from any danger in that quarter they filled and lit their pipes. Ted puffed a few rings into the air, watched them in a reflective mood, and then suddenly announced:

"Say, Tom, I had a bad scare since you were here last time."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, it was this way: One night I had just gone to bed and got into a sound slumber when all at once I woke up at the noise of a terrific clatter on the roof, and in a moment it flashed across my mind that a bear or panther was trying to claw his way through the old shakes, probably attracted by the bubble'n squeak. I made one jump out on to the floor, grabbed the old gun, tore through the door and started on a bee line for the road, where I could get a view of the roof. About the third step I took I caught my foot in a trailing vine and ploughed head first into the salal bushes. My temperature must have been something over 200. I sprang to my feet and gave another mad leap, but this time my long hair caught in a low-hanging limb of a tree and I hung suspended for a moment. By a prodigious effort I managed to tear myself loose and this time reached the road safely and drawing a bead with the old gun on the roof, which I could see clearly in the bright moonlight, I looked to see what was the cause of this rude interruption to my peaceful life.

#### Decides Not to Shoot

"But one look was enough. I dropped the gun and just hollered with laughter. It seems a big rat had found his way out on the roof, and my old hunting dog, Purp, happened to see him. There was a short ladder leaning against the low end of the roof, and Purp had managed to climb it, and there he was chasing the rat around the roof in circles, and you can imagine the awful clatter they made upon the loose shakes. The rat had only a lead of about a couple of inches, and at last, seeing no other way he took a flying leap into the bushes with Purp a close second. I suddenly realized that my scanty attire was none too comfortable in the chill night breeze, so I picked my way gingerly back to rest and safety."

"Say, Ted," said Tom, "what an heroic scene that would have been for an artist to paint. You standing there in defense of

your hearth and home, braver than any of the knights of old, for you did not have a stitch of armor on you, except your nighty, and that was full of holes! Unknown dangers in your van and venomous serpents lurking in the gloomy depths of the forest in your rear, and your long hair, under the stress of your emotions, standing out like that of a Circassian lady!"

Ted grinned.

"I am something of a palmist," Tom said, "let me see your hand." Ted extended a chubby paw, and after gazing at it closely for a few moments Tom gravely announced:

"I see a great danger hovering over you, caused by your sinful pride in those flowing ringlets. Some day when you are galloping through the woods in all the pride of your manly vigor, you are, like Absalom, going to get inextricably entangled in the limbs of a tree, and then your old enemy down the lake is going to seize the chance of filling you with buckshot, or one of your bow and arrow friends is not going to be able to resist the inclination to add your beautiful scalp to his collection. Now take a friend's advice. You know that old pair of horse clippers in the barn?"

"Horse clippers be darned," said Ted with an explosive chuckle, "it was a pair of horse clippers and a false friend that wrecked poor old Samson's life."

#### A Deer-Hunting Episode

They sat smoking in silence for a few minutes and then Ted suddenly broke out again.

"Say, you know there are some stories in the Old Testament that I had a hard time to believe. Take that one of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea. I used to think that in their excitement with the Egyptians close behind them they took a chance on a shallow ford and got across all right, but a fog might have sprung up and the Egyptians got lost in it, and striking a deep crossing all got drowned. However, a little incident happened to me that cleared away all my doubts. One afternoon I thought I would go out and get me a deer, but I had poor luck."

"You must have," said Tom, "for when you get that old bell-mouthed musketoon of yours crammed full of an assortment of buckshot, scrap iron, nails and small boulders, with five fingers of black powder behind it, about the only safe place for a deer would be directly behind you, so that when the recoil of the old cannon shot you to the rear you would not hit the poor creature and kill him that way. Your neighbor says that one morning along the lake shore a tremendous explosion occurred which broke all the windows in his shack, and immediately afterwards he heard a great splashing like a hippopotamus wallowing in his native element, but he knew he must be mistaken in the animal for the language that followed was such as no self-respecting hippo would dream of using."

"Say," said Ted, "when you get through with your vulgar interruptions, perhaps I may be allowed to finish my story."

Very meekly Tom apologized and he continued:

"Well, it was getting late when I reached the far side of the lake, and as a party of hunters was due for supper it was high time I was getting back, so I tightened up my belt another notch and was just starting off on a lop when a tremendous wind sprang up, and you can believe me or not, it blew all the water out of that end of the lake and piled it up at the other, and I made a bee line across the bottom dry shoal. But just as I climbed up the bank the wind died down and that great wall of

water came rushing back with a roar that was heard for miles around, while the spray rose up over the tops of the tallest trees, and for an hour afterwards the lake was covered with fish so seasick that they could not swim. If I had been one of those darned, dynamite fishermen I could have gone out and gathered bushels of them."

Weak from emotion, Tom feebly congratulated him upon his wonderful nerve. Many another yarn he told and it was long after midnight ere they retired to their bunks.

#### Troubled Sleep

But Tom's sleep was troubled. He dreamed that Ted and he were sitting on the long verandah on the front of the shack when a great wall of water bore down upon them, picked up the shack and deposited it safely in the center of the lake, where it remained stationary. Around them, disporting in the water, were specimens of all the known animals in the world and a lot that were not known. Ted stared at them in amazement for a moment and then said:

"Gosh, if we only had the queen bee of that collection and could get them hived we would not need to work any more, but it would sure be a big job to feed them."

One of the largest, a long, sinuous reptile with a snake-like head, took a notion to investigate the shack. As it drew nearer they could see its open, red mouth and white glistening fangs, while its little green eyes shone with a baleful malevolence. Fearing he was about to be bitten, Ted grabbed the bottle of antidote, but it was empty. Flinging it straight at the head of the reptile, which promptly caught and swallowed it, he grasped his trusty blunderbuss and fired point blank at it. The effect was magical. Following the terrific report the whole menagerie was blown to atoms, while the recoil of his trusty weapon caused Ted to immediately vanish overboard, and sent the shack careening swiftly backward, where it landed on its old site with such a jar that Tom struck his head sharply on the wall. The acute pain woke him up and he realized that in the excitement of his dream he had made a jump to save himself and in so doing had struck his head on the sharp corner of a shelf over his bunk.

Dressing himself he came out into the kitchen where Ted was starting preparations for breakfast and related to him his harrowing experience of the night. Ted grinned and said, "Apparently it was the antidote you took last night that saved you from being bitten."

"Maybe," Tom rejoined, "but I honestly believe that the antidote has no equal as a collector of wild beasts and reptiles."

Going out to the stable where Paddy was impatiently pawing the floor of his stall to call attention to his famished condition, Tom watered him and gave him his allowance of oats. He was full of playful mischief and while Tom was busy grooming him with curry comb and brush he reached around and nipped him so sharply on an exposed part of his anatomy that Tom retaliated with a swift slap of the curry comb on the flank, after which Paddy, with the injured air of one who has been greatly misjudged, attended strictly to his breakfast. The calm peacefulness of the morning lured Tom to take a walk along the road which followed the lake shore. About a couple of hundred yards from the shack he looked out over the water and saw a weird column of mist rising slowly up from its surface. Was it altogether fancy that dimly through the gauzy drapery of the mist he saw the form of a maiden with arms upraised as if in tragic appeal?

Spellbound, he watched the column rise until the last fleecy strands had dissolved in the clear, morning air, and not till then did he remember the legend of the spirit that haunted the lake. Thoughtfully he retraced his steps.

Washing his hands and face in the clear, cold waters of the little brook which ran by the door, he entered the shack, where Ted had the table all ready for the morning meal. While disposing of the generous fare provided Ted noticed his somewhat pre-occupied manner, and rallied him upon it, saying: "You look as if you might have seen the ghost which the Indians say rises up in a veil of mist from the water in the early mornings. Sometimes I have seen it myself, and it was sure ghostly enough to make those children of the forest think of spirits right away."

Rising from the table, Tom buckled on his spurs, and taking his test set to the nearest pole, tapped on to the wires, called the operator at Victoria, and having got her O. K., after hearing her get it from Duncan, descended the pole, and gathering his tools together placed them in the tool sack, which he firmly fastened to the sulky. Ted came out to help him and they soon had Paddy harnessed and hitched up, and as Ted said: "a rarin' to go." Ted voiced his thoughts by saying he didn't wish the company any harm but he hoped a tree would soon fall over the line and bring Tom out again. Tom didn't say anything but mentally agreed with Ted.

With regret that he must now leave the peaceful life at the lake and return to the busy city, Tom said good-bye to Ted, and as he climbed into his seat and grasped the reins, Ted released Paddy's head and they headed for home with the usual mad rush which Paddy seemed to think was necessary on all such occasions. As they rounded the turn, which shut out the view of the shack, Tom waved a last farewell to Ted. The object of his journey having been attained, further haste was unnecessary, and as they started the long climb up the western slope of the hills, Tom reined Paddy down to a walk and prepared to enjoy the return trip in a leisurely manner. Occasionally little covies of quail scurried across the path in front of them. Once a deer bursting out of a thicket bordering the road caused the startled Paddy to shy dangerously close to a deep ditch. Finally, as they climbed over the top of the last incline, Tom came across an old friend, Doc Vye. Doc was seated on a bench in front of his hunting shack cleaning his rifle, and as he saw Tom a broad smile spread over his countenance. Tom said: "Doc, why this unseemly hilarity?" Doc answered him by pointing a grimy thumb over his shoulder to the rear of the shack where two deer and a black bear were hung up. Tom was about to question him further when the impetuous Paddy, thinking the interview had lasted long enough, grabbed the bit between his teeth and for the next few hundred yards Tom's narrow seat on the sulky was about as secure as that of a green rider on the back of an outlaw broncho. However, by good luck Tom managed to keep his seat, and a strong, steady pull on the reins brought Paddy down to a more moderate pace.

Their way led through many a lovely dell and patch of enchanting woodland, and all unconsciously Tom was busy painting the beautiful scenes around him and laying them away in the vaults of memory to be brought out in the later years of life with their gorgeous colors undimmed.

Coming down the steep grade on the other side, where the pipe line makes its descent to the Goldstream powerhouse, Tom

stopped for a few moments to take in the magnificent view. Looking over the tops of the tall trees in the valley below he could see a fringe of the city with the blue waters of the Straits beyond glittering just as brightly as they do today. Continuing their journey they were soon passing the Goldstream Hotel, and with never a slackening of the steady pace, for the lure of the home stable was strong in Paddy's mind, they sped along until at last they swung into the wide doors of the old Barlow Library on Fort Street. \*

The passing years have wrought many changes. Mr. Mack, Teddy, and many of Tom's associates of those days have joined the great majority. The shack at the lake lies deserted. The toll line over the hills has been abandoned for another route less subject to interruptions. But often of a winter's night when the driving rain beats against the windows and the loud roar of the surf comes up from the Dallas Beach, as Tom sits by an open fire of driftwood and gazes into the leaping flames, the scene changes and once more he is spending a night at the lake with Ted, listening to his stirring tales of adventure.

The fire dies down to a few glowing coals. The dream fades.

Cover the embers

And put out the light;  
Toil comes with the morning  
And rest with the night.

#### POLITICAL KETTLE BEGINS TO BOIL IN 37 STATES

(Continued from page 277)

tral bodies which have not already appointed legislative committees should do so at once, and in accord with the recommendations of the Council, these committees can serve as non-partisan campaign committees during election campaigns. Your committee also desires to emphasize the statement of the executive council that 'if labor expects to eliminate labor injunctions from the federal courts, it must have a sufficient number of friends in Congress to bring about that results.' It is plain that the injunction problem can not be solved except through legislation, and that the necessary legislation will not be enacted by unfriendly Senators and Congressmen. This consideration should, itself, be sufficient to call forth the most energetic activity by trade unionists throughout the United States in the non-partisan political campaign of the American Federation of Labor during the next year."

It is by affliction chiefly that the heart of man is purified, and that the thoughts are fixed on a better state. Prosperity, unalloyed and imperfect as it is, has power to intoxicate the imagination, to fix the mind upon the present scene, to produce confidence and elation, and to make him who enjoys affluence and honors forget the hand by which they were bestowed. It is seldom that we are otherwise than by affliction awakened to a sense of our imbecility, or taught to know how little all our acquisitions can conduce to safety or quiet, and how justly we may inscribe to the superintendence of a higher power those blessings which in the wantonness of success we considered as the attainments of our policy and courage.—Samuel Johnson.

#### DIAMOND-SHAPED BUTTONS

To wear in your coat lapel, carry the emblem and insignia of the I. B. E. W. Gold faced and handsomely enameled \$2.50



## INSURANCE OPPosition AND THE HYENA IN MEN

(Continued from page 270)

lack the initiative and courage to follow the example. The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has not been inclined to be influenced by what economic morons may think or say. The membership has certain definite objectives and goals. These objectives and goals are backed by determination adequate to provide for the membership when they reach old age, when they become disabled, and for their families and dependents when they die. Among other objectives is the education of the membership along technical, mechanical and economic lines, so that the employing public shall be better served, proper instalment of work shall be a common practice, safety to the public from fire hazards will result, and adequate compensation for their labor and reasonable working conditions, shall accrue to the entire working force.

### What Are American Rights?

If these are not fundamental rights of American citizens then we are lacking in understanding of American principles of government. As electrical workers we consider we have the same right of determination as to what compensation we shall receive as have architects, doctors, lawyers, bankers or any other profession or business incidental to the commercial and industrial life of the country.

We do not consider ourselves any better than any other trade or profession, but we do consider ourselves just as good as any other trade or profession; and even though we admit an inferiority complex in so far as professions are concerned, which we don't, we would at least believe that we are entitled to the same consideration as machinery.

All well managed industries write off annually certain depreciation on machinery and equipment. Industry pays for this depreciation. Are human beings entitled to like consideration, or are they to be cast upon the human junk pile and placed in poorhouses or institutions, after devoting a lifetime to active public service? We have our own answer. Others may supply such answers as they care to. It will not deter or influence us. It took the American labor movement years to convince business men that high wages and good working conditions represented the most influential factor in providing prosperity. We do not know how many years it will take to convince the business public of this country of the advantages and the propriety of industry's taking care of its own, and this is the point with which we cannot be too much concerned.

There are thousands of members who are rapidly approaching the point that their economic value to industry has depreciated; where they can no longer be profitably employed; and we are determined that these veterans of the nation's industrial activities shall be retired with reasonable compensation. It is good economics for business, and means increased production, the thing we hear so much about.

The scrapping of worn-out mechanics means nothing to profiteers. Poverty and starvation of those who have passed the active days of life, mean nothing to the same greedy-minded, complacent trustees of industry, but they do mean something to this organization; and dependents are going to be provided for, regardless of who may or may not like it. Our membership are American citizens. They are engaged in a

hazardous occupation. As citizens of the country they have the privilege of taking up arms in the defense of the country, and in this respect they have never been known to be slackers. In their industrial activities and industrial relations with employers we claim that we have the same American rights as any other trade or profession or business institution. If we don't exercise such rights it is our own misfortune; and those who criticize, condemn and damn, may obtain such comfort as they may from their opinions. The only thing that will result may be minor delays, but they cannot

defeat us. It seems only reasonable that what corporations may do for non-unionists, the union employers may do for unionists.

Every purchaser of commodities, when paying for such commodities contributes to the insurance of some corporation to pay for the employer's insurance for the employee. As a trade union we have no commodity to sell, but our labor is essential and we are entitled to the same consideration in return for our labor as employees of those business corporations from whom we make our purchases.

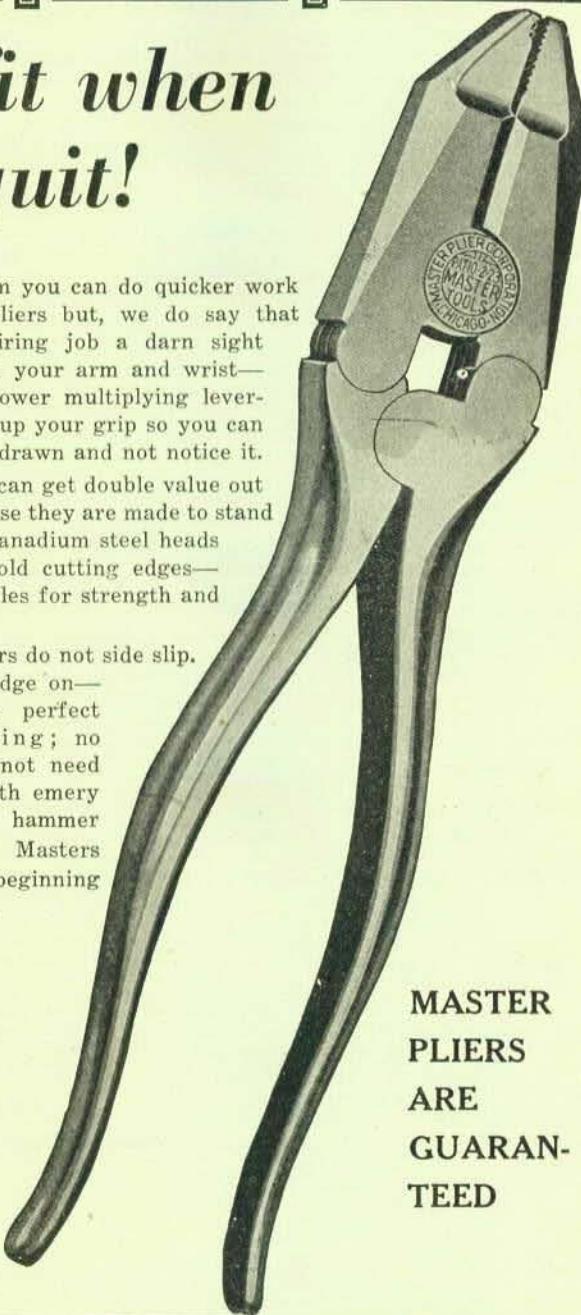
## feel fit when you quit!

WE DO NOT claim you can do quicker work with Master Pliers but, we do say that you can lick any wiring job a darn sight easier—less strain on your arm and wrist—because the double power multiplying leverage in the head steps up your grip so you can walk thru No. 8 hard drawn and not notice it.

And we do say you can get double value out of Master Pliers because they are made to stand the gaff—tempered Vanadium steel heads—the best stuff to hold cutting edges—and carbon steel handles for strength and toughness.

Besides Master Pliers do not side slip. Blades always meet edge on—the box joints give perfect alignment—no binding; no tightening. You do not need to monkey around with emery to loosen-up nor to hammer the pins to tighten. Masters are right from the beginning and stay right—right with you on your work as it comes.

We have a special way for you to get a pair of Masters—a way you can test them out without costing you one cent. But give your local number and mail the coupon, so we can send it to you.



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## CONTRACTOR'S LEADER BOOSTS CO-OPERATIVE RELATIONS

(Continued from page 264)

This seems incredible, but the Federal Statistical Bureau of Berlin tabulates the average length of life in Germany as 20 years in 1520, 30 years in 1750, 40 years in 1870, 50 years in 1910 and 60 years in 1920.

These figures are not only discouraging to undertakers, but they must also be discouraging to the older people, who without resources arrive at the age when employment is increasingly difficult.

The Electrical Contractors Association of New York, therefore, assumed the leadership again, and in the fall of 1929 unanimously agreed upon an insurance plan, which was to pay to each of the 8,000 thousand men in the union \$3,000 life insurance, a total disability benefit of \$30 per month, and a pension of \$40 per month at the attained age of 65 years. This plan was conceived in the fall of 1929 and put into operation, effective as of April 1, 1930.

Now for the results of the plan. During the period of April 1 to April 24 three members of the union have died, and their beneficiaries have each received \$3,000 or a total of \$9,000.

For the month of April, 1930, twenty-three members will receive pensions totaling \$920.

On April 9, for example, we were notified of the death of a member of the union. On April 10, we had the necessary proofs of death executed and forwarded to the insurance company, and on the morning of April 12 a check was received for \$3,000 and delivered to the beneficiary before noon of the same day.

By this insurance plan approximately 8,000 members of Local Union No. 3 and their families, totaling approximately 24,000 people, relieved of grief and trouble, and life made easier and better for them. To the glory of the men who work for us, they have responded with a fine spirit of co-operation, so that the insurance has been an economic help in the building business. There are many other benefits. It relieves the pressure and uncertainty that comes with old age, and contributes a great step forward to the happiness and progress of the United States.

Now, why should the Electrical Contractors Association of New York be accused of collusion and every other crime imaginable because of these two forward looking policies and why are such infamous agencies employed as to discredit the decent things that men want to do? The objectors to these human policies, to quote the words of Phillips Brooks, stand "Like a man on trial for the murder of his father and mother, who pleads for clemency on the grounds that he is an orphan," and their arguments and logic, to quote Gorky, are "Here and there, like teeth in an old man's mouth." They stand condemned in the eyes of all decent men and women and the right has again prevailed.

## HOW UNION DOES IT

(Continued from page 268)

five-day week for the bulk of our members. We have supported and helped to elect to office men who are fair to labor, and we have attained a position of confidence and counsel with the heads of the department of water and power and with high city officials. Our policy in dealing with the various employers of our members has been of value, not only to our own union, but to other unions throughout the city, for men

occupying responsible positions, having met our business manager and having witnessed the workings of our organization, have departed from an attitude of antagonism to an attitude of friendliness towards organized labor. This in itself is no small gain and is the opening wedge to bigger things in the whole local labor union movement.

I repeat that there is no "union interference" in the affairs of our principal employer, the department of water and power; but that instead there is helpful, mutual co-operation and understanding. This was amply illustrated about three weeks ago, when a threatened layoff of scores of men was averted. Through our representatives we showed our employer where this could be avoided. Thus the department benefited by keeping a trained, skilled working force intact. The union benefited by keeping members who would otherwise have been forced to drop out. The men involved of course benefited by saving their meal-ticket. This, I think, speaks for itself. Men, in the aggregate, are pretty much the same—with capable leadership they will go a long way. The members of our union are, in the main, not one whit different from those of other locals. What we are doing can be done by others, if they will but adopt the policy so successfully pursued by us. It remains to adopt a plan of action, run your organization on strict business principles, and get a business agent who is honest, tactful and fearless, and back him to the limit. Meanwhile, watch L. U. No. 18 shoot up to the thousand mark!

N.B.: To Brother Dukeshire, of L. U. No. 245: Who brought the dirt up? You did (fiendish laughter). Thanks! I was leaving it to "poetic license."

## CHRYSLER TOWER SHADY DREAM AGAINST THE SKY

(Continued from page 274)

ertheless absolutely essential to the towering heights upon which we gaze with such admiration and awe—and pride, our everlasting pride in our completely American creation. We use these skyscrapers and accept them as a matter of course, yet as each new one rears its head, towering among its neighbors, our sense of pride and appreciation is quickened anew, and the metropolis, large or small, wherein it is built, takes it as its very own, and uncomplainingly endures the rattle and roar of its riveting hammers, and the noises and the inconvenience of traffic which it brings. And this is because we recognize it as another of our distinctive triumphs, another token of our solid and material growth.

"But our pride of civic acquisition is small compared with the pride we take in our ability to build, for when a great building starts, all the world is a builder and the whole citizenry of a metropolis takes to its heart the swift and skilful accomplishment. The drama as it unfolds excites wonder and admiration, and those of us who have taken part in the creation and production of the drama have a pride and joy that is just what would be imagined by the enthusiastic spectator who gazes with admiration at some feat of skill and daring performed before his very eyes as he looks on from his vantage point, and perhaps sees nature used against its very self in the accomplishment of a spectacular bit of work."—W. A. Starrett.

The trade unionist who fails to demand union goods and union service is blind to his own best interests.

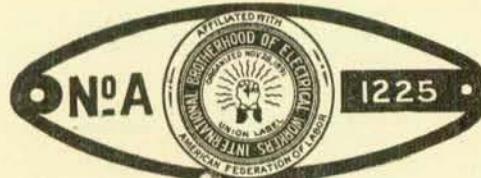
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**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM MARCH 11  
TO APRIL 10, 1930**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
1. O.	14312	15010	109	648626	648640	238	313346	313373	369	162751	162770	536	629782	629799
1.	963645	963647	110	892591	892706	239	394191	394194	370	649455	649461	537	839196	839218
1.	925604	925850	111	996834	996846	240	857647	857665	371	624147	624155	538	334355	334384
1.	75751	75800	112	696712	696746	241	606795	606804	372	693216	693269	539	907944	907954
2.	957091	957270	113	836879	836915	242	730381	730385	373	429161	429180	540	624665	624698
3.	Series A. 19992-20053	114	733657	733667	243	993840	993870	374	874229	874235	544	866824	866940	
3.	" A. 19753-19800	115	667101	667115	245	792101	792190	375	738055	739100	545	640496	640518	
3.	" B. 3267-3275	116	956061	956133	246	306648	306691	375	94501	94529	547	655734	655749	
3.	4738	117	692641	692663	247	604268	604281	376	732838	732847	548	618578	618587	
3.	C. 308	119	700110	700123	248	671704	671718	379	614756	614777	549	940101	940210	
3.	D. 4252-4286	120	224658	224676	250	616067	616099	380	665901	665910	551	290930	290934	
3.	F. 4482-4484	121	653901	653912	251	694710	694758	384	724444	724448	552	278934	278948	
4.	647175	647189	122	129751	129780	252	263201	263226	387	651933	651943	556	648995	649018
5.	32099	32250	122	952711	952850	254	98774	98792	389	591127	591139	557	692332	692340
5.	114751	115100	125	809548	896488	256	436300	436358	390	627660	627684	558	39211	39218
6.	856408	856535	127	856967	856968	257	651390	651404	392	13571	13579	559	610205	610215
7.	862625	862741	129	314469	314479	258	688121	688127	394	610911	610926	560	356699	356744
8.	867529	867665	130	851121	851380	259	913262	913389	395	613037	613043	561	571291	571464
10.	610716	610745	131	646080	646100	262	792712	792740	396	872088	872098	564	740676	740678
12.	800679	800689	131	772851	772879	263	689663	689688	397	948359	948455	565	902674	902684
14.	65197	65230	132	691740	691743	264	39016	39021	400	9821	9890	568	7095	7398
15.	863704	863717	133	316073	316091	265	566880	566908	401	202487	202500	570	15780	15802
18.	16831	17516	134	56691	56763	267	679423	679429	401	696201	696224	572	604037	604048
21.	635029	635046	134	963358	964100	268	417413	417415	402	831770	831828	575	382265	382294
22.	458898	458904	134	969891	970042	269	656301	656371	403	602170	602176	580	642627	642652
26.	909056	909350	134	968871	969035	269	240744	240750	405	536639	536688	581	9056	9090
26.	939565	939642	134	962841	962869	270	694146	694164	406	93005	93028	583	882641	882688
26.	96001	96015	134	82501	82527	271	277457	277500	407	731874	731874	584	699261	699500
27.	868898	868910	136	935798	935930	271	73501	73539	408	961377	961449	584	151610	151610
28.	11807	12750	137	215639	215644	275	517929	517943	409	977056	977100	585	721197	721218
28.	101251	101403	138	785840	785872	276	354309	354321	410	606307	606310	586	609019	609046
30.	598273	598289	139	788089	788134	278	410602	410611	411	808536	808552	587	601061	601067
31.	150374	150392	140	99001	99005	280	589033	589045	413	813949	814094	588	823341	823375
32.	596911	596921	140	653592	653600	281	220271	220289	415	701324	701351	591	997121	997130
33.	441596	441613	141	155020	155073	284	941754	941790	416	773236	773250	593	35870	35894
34.	855873	855970	143	739351	739440	285	641068	641080	416	90751	90753	594	691443	691442
35.	484849	485213	145	91523	91592	286	639292	639300	417	249432	249468	595	976488	976591
36.	640131	640160	146	988681	988685	288	701013	701053	418	890935	891057	596	440393	440403
37.	315697	315738	150	646649	646650	290	732546	732550	421	619104	619104	598	686099	686100
38.	480711	480750	151	874381	874583	291	527635	527650	425	731058	731663	598	664401	664407
38.	834691	834770	152	576186	576206	292	877506	877850	426	861139	861143	599	924439	924454
39.	905470	905600	153	931197	931219	292	78001	78090	427	652693	652700	601	546288	546319
39.	72751	72820	156	676582	676625	293	604741	604753	427	134251	134285	602	535902	535932
40.	69751	70268	157	649763	649773	295	992323	992338	428	549181	549202	603	620661	620670
40.	952056	952100	159	110276	110312	296	977008	977016	429	871273	871307	607	600788	600797
41.	6028	6197	160	623063	623077	298	464048	464088	430	643332	643356	610	726376	726377
42.	628980	629001	161	594568	594579	300	966763	966766	431	989877	989889	611	638030	638048
43.	759062	759088	163	820320	820398	301	670500	670525	432	601851	601857	613	941145	941234
44.	973401	973408	164	899951	900150	302	998074	998080	435	495621	495750	619	675253	675270
45.	977617	977627	165	654541	654550	305	698369	698392	435	66001	66040	622	584628	584632
46.	553341	553460	167	628718	628725	306	629233	629311	437	936811	936950	623	998554	998578
48.	887201	887600	169	673736	673757	307	976779	976877	440	123551	123560	625	481904	481941
48.	61501	61540	170	671932	671936	308	158523	158555	441	999563	999581	627	852467	852479
50.	529301	529343	173	637298	637311	309	884276	884450	442	613796	613800	629	860123	860169
51.	922851	922901	175	868314	868343	310	777468	777500	442	39751	39759	630	595285	595314
53.	771114	771171	176	107085	107155	311	577456	577500	443	600588	600610	631	944656	944674
54.	617946	617976	177	785323	785360	311	116251	116282	449	616658	616664	636	230657	230681
56.	387655	387745	178	397366	397382	312	791234	791288	450	46183	461904	640	33018	33076
57.	44939	44979	180	689426	689460	315	291187	291192	451	608130	608138	642	29911	29966
59.	894111	894260	181	832502	832556	316	992071	992089	453	672594	672633	646	820494	820496
62.	663805	663827	184	444177	444190	317	224041	224105	454	696407	696413	648	97501	97559
65.	65301	65560	185	854421	854470	318	657573	657647	456	740220	740263	648	731598	731600
66.	63196	63430	186	693526	693532	322	854633	854639	457	759756	759765	649	449123	449160
67.	688771	688830	187	648136	648157	323	601664	601675	458	662806	662846	651	711181	711189
68.	582658	582680	188	432368	432370	325	375119	375752	460	615782	615783	654	599179	599200
69.	532645	532651	190	687906	687926	326	599750	599767	461	255632	255652	656	610047	610100
70.	969860	969868	191	659501	659517	328	621923	621955	465	77338	77525	656	668301	668305
72.	958139	958154	192	287028	287956	329	629826	630319	466	628421	628440	660	629594	629637
73.	7													

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
725	817679	817708	907	38925	38930	1131	994397	994406	48—887262, 380, 382,
731	460045	460064	912	28635	28708	1135	614053	614063	462, 536, 540.
732	431906	431950	915	971274	971284	1141	689094	689120	54—617950.
734	914928	915164	918	593262	593287	1144	533844	533851	65—65431.
735	670796	670806	919	59259	59262	1147	690852	690876	72—928917-920, 417060,
743	722240	722280	922	613731	613748	1150	977722	977724	120, 376, 369-370,
757	697139	697170	931	862505	862510	1151	459861	459864	578-580.
759	734649	734662	936	15036	15073	1154	323044	323059	98—726856.
762	658429	658460	948	834691	834741	1156	114001	114067	136—935855.
763	660058	660096	953	134063	134088	1156	835819	835850	156—676593.
765	24557	24570	956	622821	622834				164—900150.
770	656935	656974	958	657212	657217				169—673746-747.
771	330529	330533	963	38517	38527				205—983328.
774	799245	799274	968	809506	809511	18—	17387-17515.		216—833117.
787	916088	916098	970	694409	694420	107—	5333.		223—27015, 612889.
794	891654	891750	971	443033	443037	145—	91531-91540.		250—616085.
798	954406	954414	978	325885	325911	190—	687912, 922.		265—566887, 894.
802	674665	674683	982	439062	439069	191—	659499-500.		269—240744, 656306.
809	644440	644454	987	976324	976333	192—	287890-287927.		280—589008.
811	967993	968007	991	684847	684855	256—	436341-350.		281—220288.
817	38281	38300	996	626282	626291	286—	639296.		292—877522-530, 754-760.
819	656622	656638	1002	59278	59369	421—	619081-103.		305—536655, 664.
820	591429	591445	1012	879749	879750	480—	612340.		308—158525-527.
825	867052	867059	1021	970653	970675	536—	629789.		309—884287.
838	605441	605468	1024	572200	572250	549—	289497-500.		317—224088.
840	245182	245188	1024	117751	117755	584—	151519-520.		318—657637.
842	624823	624835	1025	973013	973015	595—	970585.		322—854636-637.
850	745973	745985	1029	789514	789540	636—	230680.		325—37542.
854	371033	371061	1032	767762	767801	1072—	858418.		347—950177, 186, 193-
855	3790	3815	1036	445818	445839			195.	
857	240659	240679	1037	372701	372750				354—672422, 430.
858	609835	609869	1037	20251	20310				366—635058.
862	619720	619743	1045	280080	280084	1—	925641, 757.		369—426676, 678.
863	636345	636350	1047	430209	430245	3—	Series A. 19760.		372—693235.
863	701901	701914	1054	733111	733123		19762.		373—429164-165.
864	946251	946298	1072	858415	858443	8—	867552, 559-580.		394—610916.
865	819953	820087	1086	699501	699545	18—	16936, 17089, 17101.		401—202494.
869	546514	546526	1087	681206	681211		17338, 17350.		443—600590.
870	794194	794230	1091	350726	350740	28—	11854, 12029, 12116.		466—628426, 440.
873	364098	364134	1095	599497	599511		12419, 101318.		488—914040.
874	37774	37788	1099	787226	787246	34—	855876, 891, 906.		510—704009.
875	625196	625202	1101	341468	341486	35—	84851, 963, 989-		528—747846.
886	259228	259248	1105	862042	862049		990.		532—809315.
892	651591	651623	1108	645662	645680	35—	285199.		549—940187.
900	597587	597593	1118	622143	622181	40—	70174.		560—356700.
									BLANK
									164—89976-980.
									492—865361-370.
									581—9086-9090.

## RESPECTABILITY SCREENS ANTI-UNION ASSAULTS

(Continued from page 260)

going on not only from unionism but communism and all other 'isms' sometimes makes me fear for the future of the country. I have just read 'The Red Napoleon.' It is a far-fetched story, to be sure, but fraught with a great many possibilities, and we who are so intent in running our own business and letting the government and all its branches go its way are losing the greatest opportunity to protect ourselves. We are going to wake up some day and find the fight is on. Let us get ready for it and let us organize to oppose class legislation, to introduce fair and sound legislation, to see that the proper type of men are put into office and that they function when they are in. Back them up after you have elected them and put them in office. It is a duty you owe to yourselves, your country, your families and to humanity as a whole. I sincerely hope that some of my remarks may have made you see more clearly that it is your duty to do it."

The League for Industrial Rights, a secret, powerfully financed, heavily legalized organization, has been seeking to destroy trade unionism for nearly 30 years. It boasts that it has fathered most of the injunction cases brought against organized labor. These cases, whether won or lost, of course pay lawyers handling them handsome fees. During the last two years a strong tide of public opinion has set in against the use of injunctions in labor disputes. The league has recently been defeated by electrical workers, in court cases, in New York, Baltimore and Detroit. This is a bitter pill for Merritt and his crowd. The league is now seeking to use public officials to accomplish the same end.

The League for Industrial Rights is a disgraceful commentary on American business civilization. Secret schemes to crush competitors are always abhorrent to Americans. The league is hypocritical. It hides behind high-sounding phrases and acts stealthily in

much the same manner as it did 15 years ago when it employed spies, thugs and plug-uglies to attack labor unions. In a civilization, standing for rationalization, co-operation, arbitration, and industrial decency, the league is a survival as dangerous to the welfare of the community as the Ku Klux Klan.

## RADIO

(Continued from page 286)

radio reception. The signal having been tuned to a nicely, the output of the amplifier is switched to the radiovisor, the motor started, the neon lamp turned on, and the picture is on. Perhaps it will have to be framed correctly in reference to the magnifying lens. Perhaps the disc will have to be slowed down or speeded up. When portions of two pictures appear, instead of a single picture the trouble is lack of framing. Lack of clarity or wobbling indicates need of synchronizing. But these are simple matters.

So far so good. All that has been spoken

of is an actual accomplishment today. Radiovisors are on the market—cabinet models for those who desire the radio pictures with a minimum of work; skeleton models for experimenters who may desire to add features of their own or adopt the improvements which are being made to their sets. There is even a radiovisor kit on the market which may be assembled by the amateur with little or no technical knowledge.

## Crudity Will Vanish

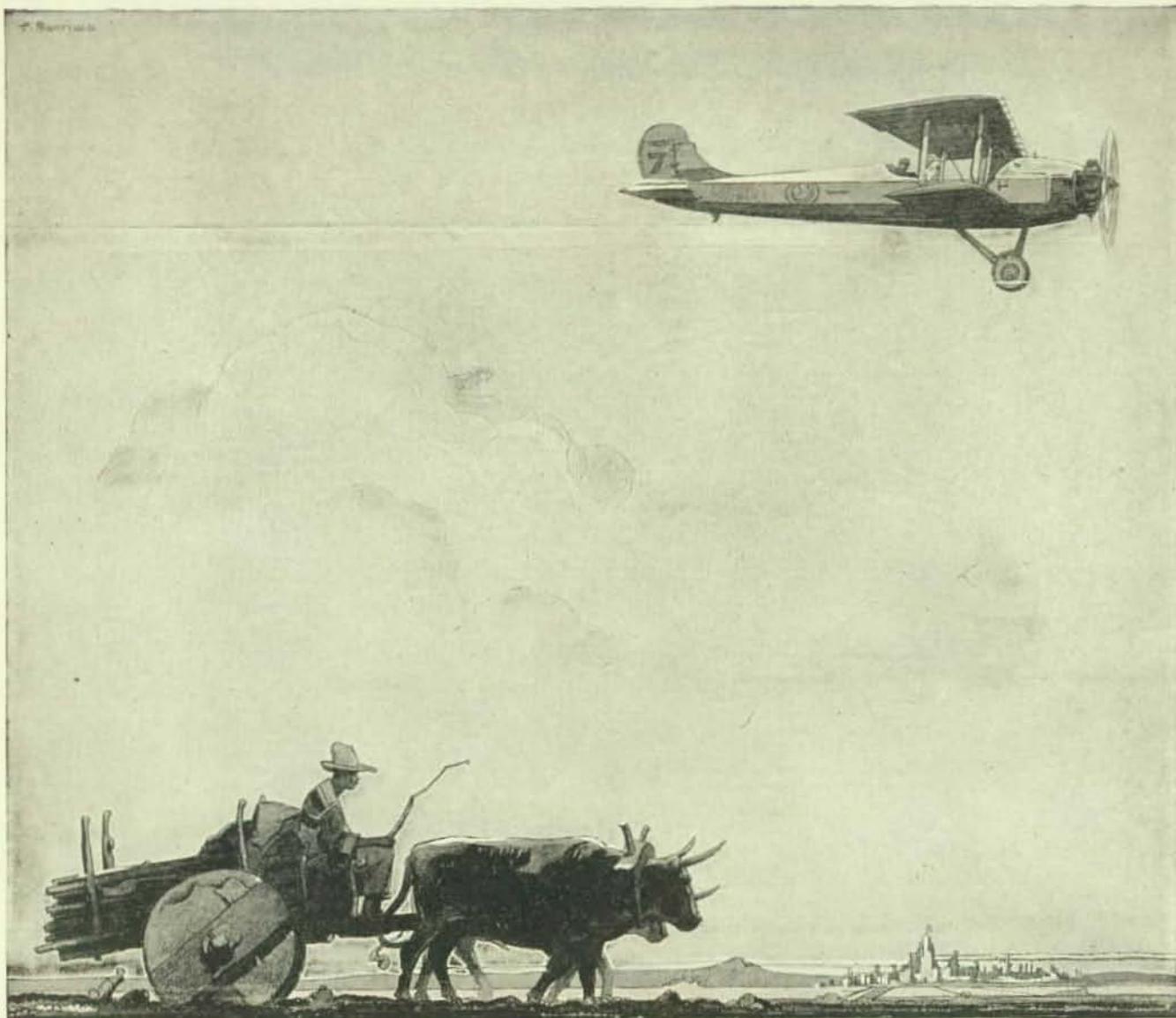
The pictures are being transmitted by stations throughout the country every day. They are small. They are crude. They lack detail. Their entertainment value is almost nil. But they exist. Their size will increase as better light sources become available. Their crudity will vanish with the attainment of greater detail as a result of using more channels and breaking the pictures up into perhaps 1,000 instead of the present 48 lines, or by some means not yet developed to the commercial state. With

greater detail and a larger image, with half tones and shades, expressions of faces and background, the pictures will take on entertainment value. And a new art of writing television scenarios will be introduced, together with production requirements, acting, staging, directing and such.

How distant these improvements are nobody can say. Perhaps five, 10, 20 years away. On the other hand our civilization has speeded up to such an extent that virtual perfecting may be attained within a much shorter period. The automobile industry, stabilized and solid, is but a third of a century old. The movies are less than that. Which brings to mind the speed with which the talkies have been developed. And as for radio broadcasting, it will this year celebrate its 10th birthday. The close association between the technique of both radio and the movies with that of television, together with the speed with which industrial organizations adopt and perfect a science once it has been started, bode well for the rapid advancement of television.

The most difficult aspects of the science have been overcome—the first timid, ill-organized attempts to transmit pictures. The lack of funds with which most budding sciences are faced, together with lack of interest, have all handicapped television. But now television has been proved possible. It is here for all who have eyes to see. What remains is the need for perfection. The growing interest of the public, coupled with the organized research, time, money and equipment now being expended on television, merits the hope if not the prophecy that before long television will accompany radio in as matter of fact way as sound now accompanies the motion picture. In this development as a science and an industry, the electrical workers of the country will play the leading role.

Courage and perseverance have a magical talisman, before which difficulties disappear and obstacles vanish into air.—John Quincy Adams.



## "To save time is to lengthen life—"

*"ACCELERATION, rather than structural change, is the key to an understanding of our recent economic developments."*

—FROM THE REPORT OF PRESIDENT HOOVER'S COMMITTEE ON RECENT ECONOMIC CHANGES

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# GENERAL ELECTRIC

**T**HERE is, indeed, no more important question in the field of social history than that of the "condition of the people." It is not only the best index of the relative success or failure of any economic or industrial system, but it also affords the best clue as to the permanency of such a system. If the material condition of the great masses of the people is steadily and appreciably advancing, then the popular urge for any change in political or economic fundamentals will be but slight. If, however, the real income of the people is diminishing, social unrest necessarily accumulates, and changes of some sort almost inevitably follow.

—*Paul H. Douglas, University of Chicago.*

